### THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

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#### A DREAM.

Last night I dreamed that, by a flood Of rushing waters near a wood, stood, where oft before I stood, In manhood and in youth: I noted well each joyous face That once I knew of the old race, All bid me welcome to that place Of friendship and of truth.

I noted well the meadows' sheen, And plant, and flower, and evergreen, Fairer far than I had seen In any alien land. The rising sun then, as of old, Rolled up night's curtain, fold on fold, Disclosing fields of green and gold,

And mountains bold and grand Again, in view of the fairy hill. When labor ceased, and all was still When not a sound but a purling rill, Was heard along the dale-I gladly trod the hallowed ground. And traced the cairn, rath and mound-Where erst had homage often found Some chieftain of the Gael.

I pressed once more the velvet plain-I hailed the welcome summer rain-My joy I could not well restrain, My heart became so full. I heard the ring-dove's cooing call, And the feathered songsters, one and all, I revelled in my cottage hall-

For grief had found a lull. My father took his wonted seat. His faithful hound lay at his feet, And friends and kinsmen came to greet The exile to his home. The clansmen sent the bowl around And music lent its grateful sound, And that I crossed the foam

Nor was the festive board long spread, When a voice, I thought I knew, had said: "Never more the landlords' dread-Hark! your country's call." No longer crave for foreign bread; Avenge your kinsmen, robbed and dead-We'll raise the "Green above the Red," Or in the conflict fall!

I looked around and saw the chief; His voice was clear, and his charge was brief, To banish spoiler, thug and thief, The time was near 'twould seem: He held aloft a battle brand. The Sun-Burst fluttered o'er the land, I sprang to grasp his open hand-

RIEL, the half-breed, who was the chief in stigator of the insurrection in Manitoba in 1869 70, has been elected a member of the Dominion Parliament of that district.

A NEW comet has been visible for several nights at the Roman Observatory. It is de-scribed as most brilliant, with a tail of extraordinary splendor.

The oldest journal in the world is published at Pekin; it is printed on a large piece of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the The row which followed when the Rev. Mr same character, and on the same kind of stuff as Kelly was moved to the chair defies description.

SAVANNAH, Georgia, has a dry goods clerk that has been horse-whipped by seven different the platform. The scene of uproar and confu-women. He claims to be the much-sought after sion we do not care to touch. It would be individual alluded to in Scripture: "And seven women shall take hold of one man.

THREE-FOURTHS of the difficulties and miser ies of men come from the fact that most of them

just come in from a desperate street fight. "Yes," was the the reply. "Then I die happy," and a calm grip of pleasure froze upon his face.

#### TRISH NEWS.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

The Dublin "Irishman" says:-The confer-The Dublin "Irishman" says:—The conference will be opened in, no doubt, a solemn manner as will benefit the occasion. It will be very largely attended, and the anxious looks of the Irish nation will be directed towards the results of the coming deliberations. A large number of delegates have arrived in Dublin, among them several members of Parliament. All preparations are nearly completed in order to commence the work on the day appointed, Thursday Nov. 18th, and we earnestly hope that patriotism will prevail over vanity and selfishness.

There will be no platform or distinction at the meeting. Every person who takes part in the Conference will be on terms of perfect equality. There is no official programme of resolutions. The Conference is, in the widest

resolutions. The Conference is, in the widest sense, perfectly free and open.

The correspondents of the New York daily papers have made arrangements for telegraphing an extensive summary of each day's proceedings. Reporters will be present from nearly all the daily papers published in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE MEMBER FOR DUBLIN ON HOME BULE. Mr. Pim, M. P., Dublin, has written a letter declining to attend the conference to carry into practical effect a federal arrangement with England. He refers to his pamphlet published two years ago, pointing out the evils of the present system of government, and adds that further consideration has strengthened his conviction that the proposed remedy of federalism would only enact still greater evils. No doubt the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is unable to give time for the proper consideration of Irish questions; and, if Government rejects a general proposal, they are bound to attempt at least a safer and better remedy.

merits. An appeal will be taken immediately, the other cases to abide the results.

THE OLD STORY - A BRAVE IRISH OFFICER IN THE

SERVICE OF THE ENGLISH ENEMY. The Dublin Freeman says .. - Our valued old friend, Major Luke O'Connor, V. C., of the 23rd Fusileers, has once more proved himself worthy of bearing the steel that he has already so frequently distinguished himself in the use of in so many lands. It appears his regiment is un-der orders for the Gold Coast, and he was offered promotion, with liberty to remain in England, if he thought fit, on the grounds of ill-health. He has bravely declined the promotion, as well as the privilege of remaining in England, and he will proceed with his battalion on foreign service, having been reported fit for duty by a medical board. This determination will not surprise his friends, and there can be no doubt but that his presence with the regiment on the African Coast will be most valua ble to the expedition; and no one will rejoice more at Major O'Connor's presence in Ashantee land than Sir Garnet Wolseley, who well knows the value of such men.

KILKENNY HOME BITLE MEETING.

The Dublin Irishman of Nov 15 says-A Hom Rule meeting was called for Tuesday, and it took place under most favourable circumstances. Fine weather, vast crowds, and immense enthusiasm; but all these advantages were lost, nay, worse, they were made instruments of most serious mischief. With Home Rule was mixed up the Education and Land questions. en this course was first adopted we deprecated it, and warned the people against the evils it would engender. Our alarms were unheeded, and both Cork and Kilkenny have reason to be ashamed of the injury they have done every one of the subjects so heterogeneously huddled together. The Kilkenny meeting was beyond all doubt an education meeting under the more attractive "Home Rule" cry. The Rev. Chairman, Father Kelly, addressed himself almost

Mr. Bryan, M. P. for the country, thought himself entitled to preside, and the rival claims were not disposed of until all parties met on a painful theme, but it is one which the London journalist will enjoy. We expect to hear of many jokes and sarcasms about the "Kilken-ny Cats," to none of which there will be any retort. Mr. Bryan was not allowed to speak, want wealth without earning it, fame without deserving it, popularity without temperance, respect without virtue, and happiness without holiness.

Sir John Gray would not venture—no one could be heard on the Kilkenny platform. We cannot see upon what solid ground this unfortunate demonstration could be called a Home "Did you hit him plump in the centre?"
asked a dying Omaha man of his son who had just come in from a desperate street follows: within the Association. We hope at the Con-ference a resolution will be passed preventing Home Rule from being mixed up with other

DEMONSTRATION IN LIMERICK,

The Nationalists of Limerick gave a public reception to Mr. John Daly of Cork, who was invited to attend the Amnesty meeting at Maryborough, and who carried with him there the Nationalists' banner, a green silk flag with golden sunburst and bullion tassels and fringe. Over 1,500 persons assembled at the terminus with four bands (Trades, Foresters, Boherboy, and Sarsfield). He was cheered loudly, and a procession was formed, which passed through the principal streets, headed by the flag. On arrival at Bank Place, Mr. Daly appeared at one of the windows of the Young Men's Reading Room, and addressed the assemblage. The bands continued to play for some time, after which the assemblage quietly dispersed.

ENGLISH LAW—EVICTION IN MEATH.

Mr. Nicholson on Tuesday evicted the last of

which the assemblage quietly dispersed.

Mr. Nicholson on Tuesday evicted the last of his tenantry on his Tieroghan estate. The sheriff of the county, with his bailiffs, and an escort of 100 constabulary, with one company of the 95th Regiment, now quartered at Trim, left on Thursday morning in command of H. Kirwan, Esq., county inspector, and George M'Carthy, Esq., R. M. On arrival at the scene of eviction the parish priest asked the lord of the soil to allow the tenant a week to auction his effects, but this request the landlord rehis effects, but this request the landlord re-fused. The tenant, however, gave up peaceable possession; but will seek compensation under the Land Act.

GALWAY AS A POST OF CALL.

The "Galway Express" says: It appears there are good grounds for stating that the line of steamers lately started in America is about to make Galway a port of call, provided the directors can find the accommodation necessary, but the Inman line is now bestirring itself, and has become energetic in a similar project. Mr. Inman and the manager of the line were here during the early part of last week making the sideration of Irish questions; and, if Government rejects a general proposal, they are bound to attempt at least a safer and better remedy.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE MIDLAND BAILWAY COMPANY.

One out of sixty-four processes, brought by parties residing at the North Lotts against the Midland Railway Company for injury alleged to be done to their houses by the flow of water from the Spencer Dock, was heard by the Recorder. After the examination of several witnesses, and before the close of the defandant's case, his lordship expressed an opinion favorable to the Company, and, under these circumstances, the plaintiff took a dismiss on the market. A general will be taken immediately. probability and every likelihood of both lines calling here. The Midland Company have offered to construct a graving dock here of sufficient capacity to contain Transatlantic steamers, in the event of this place being made a port of call. As might be expected from the chairman and directors of the Midland Railway, they have assured the directors of both lines that they may calculate upon the willing co-opera-tion of the company in every way; and from what we know of the obliging disposition of the manager, Mr. Ward, and the officials under him, we feel confident that everything in their power will be done to secure the advantages of Transatlantic communication with Galway.

According to the latest returns of the Belfast labor report, it appears that in the linen trade the roughers, employed by the Millford Spinning Company, and the Messrs. Ewart's Mills, have struck for wages; they want four pence a day more than what they have, and shorte, the construction of this strike the hours. In consequence of this strike, the hacklers and machine boys are idle, and, unless hacklers and machine boys are idle, and, unless there is a settlement soon come to, a great many more mill-workers will be thrown out of work. All the building trades are well employed. Carpenters and brickayers are busy. The construction of a new tank at the gas-works, and the works of the Tramway Company are employing a large number of laborers and causing this branch of labor to be somewhat searce. The tailors are brisker than they were some weeks back, but not yet fully employed. The foundries are all busy. Farm laborers in Ulster are not so well paid as was represented some time ago by the "Belfast News-Letter."

SUICIDE BY A LANDSTEWARD IN CORK. A landsteward named Blake, residing on the property of Mr. Lyons, Charleville, county Cork, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He almost severed his head from his neck. His wife had died recently, and he had been in great grief. SURRENDERED ARMS UNDER THE PRACE PRESERVA-

About 300 arms of various kinds and patterns -some of them ancient and curious—were received in the Military store at Enniskillen, under escort of constabulary, from the proclaimed barony of Loughinsholin, County Londonderry.

A meeting of the Catholic Bishops was to have been held in each of the provinces of Armagh. Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, the first week in November, in order to select those lay gentlemen in each, who, with the Bishops, will form the Council of the Catholic University, whose first meeting was to be held on the 2d of

The Guardians of the Nass Union have decided that none of their medical officers connected with either the workhouse or the dispensary districts shall, in future, receive a less salary than £125 per annum.

It was stated at the last Visitation held in Kildare, that ten Protestant clergymen had either emigrated to England or left for other

#### EASTERN NEWS.

THE SURRENDER OF THE "VIRGINIUS" DECIDED

It has been definitely decided upon that the "Virginius" will be delivered into the hands of our naval forces, at some one of our ports not yet agreed upon. Information received Thursday states that the Spanish Government have taken the precaution to place the "Virginius" under the protection of the guns of Spanish gunboats. Seven masked men boarded the Italian brig "Mattano," lying off the Battery at New York at 2 A M., on Sunday, and robbed the Captain's wife of her jewelry and some money concealed in the cabin. Captain Cennatur resisted, and

of Attorney-General Williams, of Oregon, for confirmation to that high office. No doubt General Bristow of Kentucky or Edward Pierrepont will succeed Williams as Attorney-General. The President called upon Williams on Sunday, but the latter says the subject of Chief Justiceship was not mentioned.

THE BACK-PAY LAW TO BE REPEALED. A caucus of the Republican members of the House was called to-day especially for the purpose of considering the course to be pursued on the subject of back-pay and increased compensation. After a full discussion, in which a variety of views was expressed, a resolution was adopted declaring that the bill increasing the salaries of Congressmen should be repealed; but no action should be taken with reference to the pay of the President, Vice-President, Cabinet and judges of the Supreme Courts of the Su

ELECTION FIGHT IN ALABAMA. At the Municipal election for Mayor, at Montgomery, a fight occurred between whites and blacks. Two of the latter were killed and four others wounded. The affair caused a perfect stampede at the polls. By the aid of a sufficient body of police it subsided. Faber (Rep.) was elected Mayor.

TWEED IN STRIPED UNIFORM AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

After being taken to Blackwell's Island Tweed was asked the usual questions by the Recording Clerk, to whom he answered that he was aged 62; occupation, statesman; no religion, but as his family were Protestants, he was entered as a Protestant. He was taken to bath, his head shaved and beard taken off, and then he was arrayed in the full striped uniform. cians, recommending that he be placed in the hospital, but after examination by the Peniten-tiary physicians he was remanded to a common cell, like the other felons. The jacket given him to wear is known at the Penitentiary as "larceny jacket." His son stayed by him till he was led away to his cell, when he and a few friends and reporters left the island.

THE PRIZE RING - HOGAN'S REPLY TO ALLEN' CHALLENGE. Ben Hogan replies to Tom Allen's card, saying that as soon as his health improves, he will figur him or anybody else, from \$1,000 to \$2,-

IRRIGATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Secretary Belknap, in his report says, the Commissioners appointed by the President to examine and report upon a system of irrigation in San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, in California, met and organized in San Francisco in May, and proceeded at once to examine the valleys in question, and the streams emptying into them; at the end of June they had made a satisfactory progress. They are still engaged in the collection of information to enable them to render a full report upon the subject of their

MARE ISLAND MATTERS Alexy Von Schmidt, the eminent engineer, has been appointed Consulting Engineer by Secretary Robertson for the construction of the new stone basin at Mare Island Navy Yard. Senator Sargent has laid before the Secretary

Senator Sargent has laid before the Secretary of the Navy the facts in regard to the attempt of the proprietor of the ferry between Vallejo and Mare Island to prevent the passage of workmen in their own boats. The Secretary admits no rights to ferry owners to impede the free passage to and from Mare Island over navigable waters to the Government works, and unless the matter is soon adjusted, and this navigable waters to the Government works, and unless the matter is soon adjusted, and this extraordinary claim is abandoned, the Government will put on its own ferry boat. It now pays a stipulated sum to the Ferry Company for the transportation of officers.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERALSHIP OF CALIFORNIA James T. Stratton, of Oakland, will probably be appointed United States Surveyor-General for California. Von Schmidt is understood to prefer the appointment of Consulting Engineer at Mare Island.

Hard times in Alabama, according to a Southern paper, that says: "Some consummate soundrel on Friday night exhumed the corner, stone of the new colored church at Opelika, and extracted therefrom a \$1 bill."

PACIFIC COAST NEWS. PARADE OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN SALT

The Thirteenth Infantry, from Camp Douglas, nearly five hundred strong, on the occasion of receiving their regimental colors from Fort Steele, marched through Sait Lake City on last Monday — the first display made here since the time when General O'Connor paraded from across the Jordan in defiance of the orders of Brigham Young.

OIL AND COAL-IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Mr. Merritt Love, living at Sargent's station, Mr. Merritt Love, living at Sargent's station, about six miles from Gilroy, has noticed the surface of the Pajaro river, which flows by his house, covered with an oily substance, and upon a subsequent inspection discovered an oil spring in the river near its banks. It is thought that this spring will yield about three or four barrels per day. Coal discoveries have also been made. Near the head of the Tres Pinos, a fine vein of coal was found some time ago, and fine vein of coal was found some time ago, and the ledge has been traced thirty miles or more to a point on the Southern Pacific Railroad, known as the Sand Pit. This vein was tapped a short time ago, and the ledge found to be five feet thick, and of good quality. Some three miles below this place, on the ranch of Dr. McDougall, work has been progressing for some time on a coal mine, also lately discovered. This coal is of excellent quality, the ledge is well defined and with unmistakable signs of large deposits.

SAN JOSE FARMERS' CLUB.

Mr. Erkson, of this Club, offers a premium for the best farmer's books kept during the coming year. The Club discussed the question "What can we do to induce the rising generation to become industrious and useful citizens."
One favored the paying children regular wages, and another the formation of trade schools.

MURDERER SENTENCED

The judgment of the Fifteenth District Court in the case of Marshall Martin. convicted of the murder of Valentine Fishler, having been affirmed by the Supreme Court, the prisoner was sentenced on the 28th of Nov. by Judge Dwinelle, at Martinez, to be hanged on the 23d of January.

ANOTHER STAGE BOBBERY. On Saturday night, about nine o'clock, the stage running between Visalia and the Tulare Railroad depot was stopped by masked high waymen about one mile from that city, in the same spot where it was robbed six weeks since.

The officers were at once notified, and started in pursuit, and one man, supposed to be the ringleader was arrested about thirty miles from the scene of robbery, having in his possession coin which was recognized as having been taken from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box. The stage driver recognizes him, also, as 'the party who stopped the stage six weeks ago. UNPLEASANTNESS IN PLEASANTON.

A disgraceful street fight took place at Pleasanton on last Sunday night about eight o clock between a party of Germans and Irishmen. Both parties were much the worse for bad whiskey. Many blows were exchanged, which resulted in no serious injury to any of the participants, as no deadiy weapons were used. The fight was again renewed at about eleven BRIGHAM'S SEVENTEENTH WIFE OFF FOR THE EAST.

Ann Eliza, Brigham Young's seventeenth wife, left on Friday for the East, on her mission against polygamy. She departed several days before the time stated, her friends having reason to believe that efforts would be made to prevent the fulfillment of her intentions. She will speak in New York and Washington. BREWERY SEIZED.

John Sedgwick, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of this State, reported to the United States District Attorney to-day that he had seized, together with the contents, the brewery of Henry and Christian Bucker, at Mayfield, Santa Clara county, by reason of the province to words. proprietors "evading and attempting to evade the fax on fermented liquors." The unlucky brewers came in town the other day to give

MORE INCENDIARISM AT GILBOY.

At six o'clock on Sunday morning a large barn situated on Montgomery street, in the southern part of Gilroy, and owned by Thomas Rea, was destroyed by fire. The entire contents consisting of two coaches, two horses, and about five or six thousand pounds of tobacco, were consumed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about \$6,000. A reward of \$3,000 has been offered by the citizens for the arrest of the incendiaries. Mayor Howard also offers a reward of \$500. WHEAT FOR EUROPE.

The ships "Gunguer," for Cork' and "Santa Rosa," for Queenstown, crossed the bar, from Portland, on the 27th, the former with 17,000 and the latter with 18,000 centals of wheat. At Alta City, last night the house of Madame Annie E. Miller was destroyed by fire. In the Annie E. Miller was destroyed by are. In the smouldering ruins the remains of two human bodies were discovered, believed to be those of Madame Miller and Captain Matt. Hart, a well-known Union soldier. It is supposed that Hart, who lived with the woman, had a quarrel with and killed her, set fire to the house and then killed himself.

#### MAGNUS THE GREAT.

FROM I ISS BROOKE'S "RELIQUES OF IRISH POETRY." [Continued from our last number.]

FERGUS. " Fierce will the valiant Fenii fight, "And thin will be their host, "Before our Bran shall, in their sight, "Perform thy haughty boast;

"And Finn will swell green Erin's wave "With Lochlin's blood of pride, "Before his spouse shall be thy slave,
"And leave his faithful side."

MAGNUS "Now by that generous hand of thine, "O Fergus! hear me swear, "Though bright your Finian glories shine,

"Or Bran shall soon the dark-brown deer "O'er Lochlin's hills pursue; "Or soon this arm shall teach you fear,

"And flerce you learn to dare;

"And your vain pride subdue." "Though strong that valiant arm you deem, "Whose might so loud you boast; "And high those martial troops esteem

Whose numbers hide our coast; "Shall Erin's chief comply; "Nor ever deer, o'er Lochlin's hiils,

"Before our Bran shall fly." Mild Fergus then, his errand done, Return'd with wonted grace; His mind, like the unchanging sun,

Still beaming in his face. Before bright Honor's generous chief, His noble sire, he goes: And thus unfolds, in accents brief,

The message of his foes. "Why should I, from the valiant ear, 'The words of death withhold; "Since to the heart that knows no fear

"All tidings may be told. "Fierce Magnus bids thee instant yield, "And take the granted hour; " Or soon the dire contested field

"Shall make thee feel his pow'r. "Fleet-bounding Bran, his deer to chase, "And prove his mightier arm; "And thy soft love, his halls to grace,

"And his fierce soul to charm: "These are his proud, his stern demands, "Or soon, from shore to shore, "His spear shall desolate thy lands. "And float thy fields with gore."

"From me shall my soft love be torn, "A stranger's halls to grace? "Or my fleet Bran away be borne, "A stranger's deer to chase?-

"Oh! first shall cease this vital breath. "And useless be this blade. "And low in earth, and cold in death, "This arm be powerless laid!

"O Gaull\* shall these redoubted bands "Stand cold and silent by: "And hear such insolent demands. "And not to vengeance fly!

"Shall we not chase you vaunting host, "With route and death away, "And make them rue their haughty boast,

were eventually reconciled, and became the best friends. (To be continued.)

# An American's Opinion on Irish Rents The Cancer that is Eating Out the Vitals of Ireland. The Cancer that is Eating Out the Vitals of Ireland. The Cancer that is Eating Out the Vitals of Ireland. The death-rate of Ireland for the first quarter of 1873 appears to have been considerably higher than usual. The ratio was 23.2 per 1,000,

out the vitals of Ireland. Before the famine year, the rents paid by 1,000,000 of farmers aggregated \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Six only 18.6.—Medical Press and Circular. hundred thousand farmers now pay an aggregate of nearly \$90,000,000, and the towspeople pay \$10,000,000 more—making \$100,000,000 a year drained out of this island and spent in Great Britian. The improved modes in farming the greater crops, the high price of cattle and sheep, have not inured to the benefit of the cultivators of the soil, but to the landlords. Everything that has added to the profits of farming provoked the levying of higher rents. Taxes are not oppressively high; no extravagance is indulged in by the people, who live simple, frugal lives, and work hard and continually, but still

IT IS THE RENT

That crushes the heart of the Irish farmer and the clergy the necessity of sustaining by their keeps his family in rags. No matter how hard individual exertions the resolutions just adopted he and they labor, or how carefully they rear by the Catholic Hierarchy. That crushes the heart of the Irish farmer and their stock and cultivate their little fields, nor how much they pinch and economize, and deny themselves the decencies and necesaries of life. they rarely have a shilling left when the rent is paid. If any farmers, by better method of cultivation and drainage, so increase their crops and cattle as to make a little money, it is quickly perceived by the landlords or their hawk-eyed

Complain bitterly, and justly too, of onerous railroad charges for carrying their products to market, and, to redress their grievances, have banded themselves into secret societies called granges, and organized a new political party.
But the oppression of the railroads is not a fleabite to that of landlordism in Ireland.

If the farmers in Ireland owned their lands,

and were thereby rent free, they would be happy and contented, and esteem themselves independent and rich, although railway charges are as high in Ireland as Illinois, Suppose the State of Iillinois was owned in fee simple by 2,000 or 3,000 persons, who spent their lives in idleness and dissipation in New York, Boston, and the watering places, and whose title to the land was acquired by confiscation from the forefathers of the present occurants of the country: land was acquired by confiscation from the forefathers of the present occupants of the country;
and that the rents exacted were precisely the
utmost sum the land would yield by any kind
of farming or forcing, leaving the cultivators of
the soil to subsist, as best they could, on roots,
porridge, skim milk and salt—how would they
like it?

in the best manner.

'How absurd! four or five wives to
one man when the fact is, each woman in these
times ought to have four or five husbands. It
would take about that number to support me

HOW LONG WOULD THEY STAND IT? How love would they be to a government which supported the absence louds against them, and collected the rent for them at the point of the sword? This is literally the condition of Ireland to-day, and has been for more than two centuries, since the acts of confiscation took effect. Is it remarkable that a majority of the people are wretchedly poor, discontented, and plotting or thinking of rebellion evermore? It is true that Parliament of late years has repealed

plotting or thinking of rebellion evermore? It is true that Parliament of late years has repealed many cruel and savage enactments, leveled at the Catholic portion of the people. But these ameliorations were chiefly sentimental, or surface-relief; but from the crushing burden of the rent-roll not an ounce has been lifted from their bent backs, nor is it proposed to relieve them

of one penny.

Knowing, from the Irishmen in America, something of the feeling of hostility, that exists toward the landlords who grind them down, and the government which supports the landlords in their oppression, I was somewhat surprised at first to observe the perfect quiet, good order, and peace that exists in all parts of the island. But looking a little closer, the cause island. But, looking a little closer, the cause became visible. In every city, town, village, and railroad station I saw groups of armed policemen—all large, powerful, athletic fel-

THIS FORCE NUMBERS 30,000 Carefully picked and drilled men, with headquarters in Dublin. At every sub-station throughout the island there is a telegraph office. These stations are stockades, or forts, supplied with plenty of arms and ammunition. The railroad system connects most of them with the capital, where a large reserve body of the police are quartered and kept for special service, to be sent by express train in companies or squads, to any part of the country, on telegraphic summons. This force of 30,000 men are forever on the watch for the first symptoms of disturbance or insubordination among the people, and ready to pounce on it. All the sea-port towns of any size or consequence have garrisons of "red size or consequence have garrisons of "red coats" lodged in strongly-built and armed forts, so located as to command the town and harbor; and in the harbor itself will always be found one or more war vessels quietly riding at anchor. But these are not all the precautions for preserving peace. The inhabitants have been universally disarmed No man is allowed to have a rifle or any other firearm in his possession, except by taking out a licence and paying a large annual sum therefor, The man and his gun are then registered and

By these means Ireland is kept quiet, and the collection of the rent is regularly enforced; for, after all, it is the collection of \$400,000,000 of rent that requires and causes the presence of these strong forces and the disarming of the (Formerly of the Central House.) py4-tf people. If the farmers of Ireland owned the land they cultivate, and were free of rent, the State Constabulary might safely be discharged, the soldiery marched off to some other country. and the gunboats and iron-clads laid up in ordi nary to rot or rust.

#### The Unhealthiness of Ireland in the Early Part of the Year.

The official returns of the Irish Register-General for the first quarter of the year have only just been published, having been held over for the purpose of striking the averages on the population as fixed by the census of 1871. The returns are more valuable and interesting than they used to be, inasmuch as comparative calculations have been made as to the proportion of deaths from each disease in the four Provinces of Ireland. The most noteworthy fact which these comparisons have elicited is, that Munster \*Gaul, or Goll Mac Morni, a renowed and favorite hero in Finian story and poetry. He is generally ranked net in valor to Finn himself, and equal to Osgur, the son of Oisin. Gaul and his tribe had been enemies to Finn, whose father, Cumhal, had been slain by Gaul of the Golden Shield," as he is styled. But Finn and Gaul province contributed 357. From all epidemic

against 20,° for the same quarter of the previous against 20,° for the same quarter of the previous three years. This increase was owing in some three years. This increase was owing, in some Rent, universal rent, is the cancer that eats respect, to the severity of epidemic disease in

### The Bishop of Limerick on Education.

On the 7th of November, addressing the clergy of the diocese of Limerick, at the annual conference, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Catholic Bishop of Limerick dwelt at some length on the question of education. He said that recent legislation plainly showed them that the people of Ireland had but little to expect from either of make little or no headway. To my eyes, the cause of the poverty is obvious. legislating for Ireland, that Irishmen should look for those remedial measures so much needed for the country. His lordship urged on

#### The Tomb of Wolfe Tone.

A rumor was prevalent in Naas on the 26th ult. that some evil-disposed person had broken the slab erected over the grave of Theobald Wolfe Tone, in the ancient churchyard of Bodenstown perceived by the landlords or their hawk-eyed agents, and up goes the rent sufficiently to absorb the surplus earnings in the future. Thus what the neighbors call "good luck" is a synonym for "higher rent."

THE FARMERS OF ILLINOIS

THE FARMERS OF ILLINOIS der part of the slab; and all separated quietly. A subscription is being raised for the purpose of having an ornamental railing placed round the monument to prevent parties removing chips from the stone, which are carried away by then as mementoes.

A good advertisement in a widely-circulated newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

# P. M. TONER & BROTHER,

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON, LARD, ETC., ETC.

dental Market, (Sutter street side), San Particular attention paid to country consignational attention paid to country consignation of charge.

#### Empire Hotel 311 and 313 PACIFIC STREE.

BATTERY AND SANSOME, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE BATHS. P. BEIRNE Proprietor

# NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE

No. 321 Pacific Street,

This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons. Board and Lodging per week, from \$5 to \$6.

DOHERTY & BERMINGHAM......Proprietors.

### Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of MANHATTAN HOUSE

705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway SAN FRANCISCO. Board and Lodging, per Week, - - \$4 50. per Day,
Good accommodations for Families. Board, per Day,

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free coach to the House.

### MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

227 & 229 Second street, San Francisco. This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. Th and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home. Board per week. \$3 50 Six Meal Tickets for 1 00 Rooms, with Board, per week.

CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.
ap19-tf

# CENTRAL HOTEL

\$14 and \$16 Sansome St., near Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO. Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

province contributed 357. From all epidemic diseases, Munster suffered 1,334 deaths out of 3,126 which occured in all Ireland, and its ratio of deaths from this course. (Late of the Brooklyn House.) my24-tf

#### P. J. McMahon, .... HOME AGAIN AT THE ....

RUSS HOUSE SALOON MONTGOMERY STREET. my10-tf

P. F. Brady,

LA GRANDE EXCHANGE, 610 MARKET STREET, And No. 11 Post Street....(Opposite Masonic Temple,)

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of The reputation of the La Grand States its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained.

my17-tf

Dr. J. B. Pinchard's APPARATUS AND COMPOUND, POR the cure of Asthms, Bronchitis, Lung, Fever and Heart Diseases, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Patented December 14, 1872. Office, southeast corner Market and Second. Office hours, 10 A M to 12 M 2 to 4 P M and 6 to 7 P M. References given.

#### John Ward,

Roofing & Asphaltum Worker, S. W. corner THIRD and STEVENSON sts.

Warranted from six to seven years. All orders excuted with the utmost dispatch.

### JOHN McCLURE, Bookseller and Stationer.

NO. 382 BOWERY, NEW YORK CITY. Printing, Engraving and Book-binding. Blank Books Music, Newspapers and Periodicals aug30-tf

### THIRD ST. EXCHANGE.

NO. 101 THIRD ST. (S. E, cor. of Mission.)

GINTY & SHANNON, Proprietors

#### JOHN COONEY, Bottler of Porter and Ale,

417 POWEL ST., (Between Sutter and Post Sts.) SAN FRANCISCO. Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale,

Blood, Wolfe & Co's. Dublin Stout,

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. [my3itf salesman with M. Walsh, 27 Third street.

# BOOTS AND SHOES

GRAND REOPENING!

#### WALSH No. 27 Third Street.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the late Fire, I was compelled to suspend my business for three weeks, to refit and enlarge my store, and get up a large and well selected stock, which I will sell twenty five per cent. chesper than any store in the city. Also several hundred pairs of Boots, Shots and Brogans, Ladies, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gatters, slightly damaged by water, with sell for 50 cents on the dollar,

COME ONE, COME ALL AND GET UHEAP BARGAINS, AT

# M. Walsh's

NO. 27 THIRD STREET. Bet. Market and Mission, Jessie and Stevenson. | aug2tf



The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.

UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE

UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY. my24-tf

#### STEPHEN THOMAS PRIZE

# BOOT MAKER

LADIES AND MISSES BOOTS MADE TO ORDER Paris, London and Melbourne. No. 142 Fourth

#### Syracuse Boot & Shoe Store. Stephen Finnegan.

Nos. 904 MARKET and 3 ELLIS Sts... Dealer in and Manufacturer of Ladies' Gents'and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Slippers at the lowest prices. A kinds of custom work done with neatness and dispatch THIS STORE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD. aug9-tf

TESSE SELLERS.

SELLERS & KING. Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 19 Third Street, Cor. A Stevenson, San I rancisco.

Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes; also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes always on hald, at lowest prices. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

#### John Leddy Manufacturer of and Dealer in

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

120 FOURTH St., (corner of Minna.)

Men's Boots .... from \$2 50 to \$4 00 Ladies' Gaiters......from 1 00 to 1 75 Children's French Gost......from 1 00 to 1 75

ALL OF MY OWN MAKE.

### M. F. Walsh,

Fashionable BOOT AND SHOE MAKER 905% Market Street, (corner of Fifth.)

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. Orders and repairing promptly attended to.

#### Hugh O'Connor, 504 MARKET STREET, Importer of

PHILADELPHIA BOOT LEGS.

Boot Legs cut to order at short notice. Footing from and sole leather kept on hand. jly19-tf Thomas Healy,

Fashionable BOOT AND SHOE MAKER 677 Mission Street, (near Third.)

Repairing neatly done.

#### DENIS WHELAN, MAKER, BOOT

STEVENSON ST., (two doors from Third st.) Opposite P. J. TANIAN'S. Fashionable Boots Made at the Lowest Prices Repairing neatly done and satisfaction guaranteed: [je 10,000 Men Wanted!

To buy Boots and Shoes of M. H. O'CONNOR

#### SEWING MACHINES.

A FAMILY ARTICLE. Agents make \$12 50 per day, \$75 per week AN ENTIRELY NEW

FOR DOMESTIC USE,

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS! With the New Patent

# Button Hole Worker,

Patented June 27, 1871. AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS. 1871.

AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS. 1871.

A most wonderful and eleganily constructed Sewing Machines for Family Work. Complete in all its parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self-Threadine, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates By Wheel and on a Table. Light Running. Smooth and noiseless, like all other good high-priced mach nes. Has Palent Check to prevent the weel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch, (finest and strongest stitch known); firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily cox structed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn, Rapid, Smooth and Stient in operation. Reitable at all times, and a Practical, Scientiffic; Mechanical Inverse

Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a Practical, Scientific; Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low-priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

MRS. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine. "Class A." "One," (war ranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including SELF Theradding Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, FREE of further charges, on receipt of price, oxil Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of \$1 extra, the new patent Builtydon Holle Workfire.

BUTTON HOLE WORKER, One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and

beautiful.

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Storekeepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale. Country Rights given to smart agents FREE. Agents' complete outfit furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—Farmers' Journal, New York. ADDRESS ORDERS Jerome B. Hudson & Co.

COR. GREENWICH & CORTLANDT STREETS, N. Y.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

Sanders' Dancing Academy, AILY FROM NINE O'CLOCK A. M. till FIVE P. M.
SELECT PRACTICE PARTIES on Thesday and Saturday evenings at eight o'clock.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

[ESTABLISHED, 1857.]

#### Alfred Barrett, JEWELER & WATCHMAKER,

No. 13 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO. All kinds of California Jewelry and Diamond Work, made and repaired. jly 5-tf

### Wm. H. T. Clark, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

Silver Plater and Gilder. THIRD ST., (near Market,, SAN FRANCISCO. All kinds of Plated Wares Repaired, and Old Silver Whitened and Finished to look equal to new. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive prompt attention.

#### P. A. McDONALD,

Wood, Coke, & Charcoal Dealer,

233 FOURTH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. WOOD delivered by cord or half cord. Coke shipped to any part of the State at Gas House prices. All orders will receive prompt attention. jly 19-tf

A. J. SHRADER. Storm & Co.,

#### Wholesale and Retail Dealers in WOOD AND COAL. Onder Office:—No. 329 Montgomery street, near Cali fornia. Yard and Mill, Burry Street, near foot of Third San Francisco. fy 16-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL. 519 MISSION STREET, First and Second..........SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week. \$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day. I 00
Single Meals. 25
Lodging per Night 50 and 25

# Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free ρf charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor. my24-tf THE MAHON HOUSE

San Rafael. THIS CHARMING AND PLEASANT Summer Resort for Families is now open and ready to receive visitors. Elegantly furnished.

my10-tf M. O'CONNOR & J. JULIAN, Proprietors. GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH DROPS are now acknow edged to be the best remedy known for all Throat and Lung Complaints. Physicians and all that have ever Romance of Real Life Old Prisons.

brow they had stro BY FRANK THORPE PORTER, ESQ., A. M.

(Chapter Second Continued.)

"I was informed that there would be a 'crowner's quest' upon me, but as I had died of putrid spotted fever, of the most infectious kind, it was not likely that the crowner or the jury would view my body, unless at the greatest possible distance. I assisted the gaoler to arrange the supposed corpse of myself, placing the face to the wall, and then I was let out quietly into the street, after having paid the other eight hundred pounds. My brother was waiting, but we soon separated. He thought it would lull all suspicion if he attended the re-burial of my substitute; and I set out on foot, taking the road towards Wicklow, and stopping in the morning, to have a little rest and refreshment. at Owen Bray's in Loughlinstown. About the time of my funeral, I was passing Coolagad, near Delgany, and was alarmed by seeing the Kilruddery hounds across the road. There were ome riders following them whom I knew, but they were too much engaged in the sport, to think about or even look at me. I proceeded by Wicklow and Arklow to Wexford, and there got a passage to Jersey. From that island I was taken to St. Malo by a smuggler, who supposed that my object was to join the Irish brigade. My life was now safe from the hangman, but I had much trouble and suffering to encounter. I was suspected of being a spy, although I could not speak a word of French; and the possession of a few of your guineas was a great crime to the eyes of those who wished to get them for themselves. At Chartres I met a countryman, who was in Berwick's regiment, and at his instance I enlisted to get rid of the annovances I was suffering, and to avoid the poverty which I was approaching, and which was certain to overtake a strange whose only resourse was military service. whose only resourse was mintary service. I took, on enlisting, the name of Vaughan which was that of my mother's family. I have again to declare my deep sorrow for the wrongful act I committed, and I hope you will never regret that

was not hanged." Colonel Vesey parted with Martin Keogh, alias Vanghan in the kindest manner, and soon clias Vaughan in the kindest manner, and soon after was enabled to proceed to England. His ments and character, and the formation of an military career terminated by a wound at the capture of Quebec, in 1761, which incapacitated him for further service; he died at Bath, 1776. The Count de St. Woostan accompanied the gallant but cruelly calumniated Lafly Tollendahl to India, he possessed his confidence, public on Irish soil, and the spread of free inshared in his dangers and subsequent persecutions, but eventually, freed from every imputation, restored to the rank and emoluments of the work to be performed and the necessity of Lieutenant-Colonel, he died at Amboise, in of performing it well, have led to the formation 1785. His name was Alen, and he belonged to a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irishafamily which located at Woolstahs, near Cel-Americans and others, under the title of "The

Martin Vaughan married in 1758 a Blanchisseuse de fin, who had a comfortable dwelling and profitable business in the rue de Bellechasse his descendants are residing in Paris, but his name disappears from the register of the Invalides in 1769. His escape from Old Kilmainham protracted his existence twenty-six years. It was effected by means which would not be practicable in any prison of the British empire at the present time. Officials have become more respectable, and their integrity is protected from temptation by the intervention of a vigilant superintending authority, unknown at the period to which the foregoing narrative refers. It is also pleasing to remark that the law has become less sanguinary and crime less isseuse de fin, who had a comfortable dwelling law has become less sanguinary and crime less frequent. In the metropolitan county of Ireland peoples, and the right of every nation to its own there has not been more than one execution autonomy.

during the last thirty years. In the city of
Dublin there has not been one such event for and free institutions among all nations, and op-

ergan, was employed as a tutor, in the house of a gentleman of the county of Kilkenny. He had been educated by the Rev. Eugene M'Kenna, who kept a school at Raheny, in the county of Dublin; and whilst Lonergan was passing through the undergraduate course of the Uaiversity of Dublin, he resided with M'Kenna, and acted as his assistant. When he obtained the degree of Backelor of Arts, he was induced, either by a wish for more easy duty, or a hope of greater emolument, to become a private tutor. The gentleman by whom he was engaged, and whose name it is unnecessary to 6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be desired in unfriendly personal mention. labored under an awful domestic misfortune. He was married to a very wicked woman, and in less than a year after Lonergan, had commenced his residence in the house, his attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled. employer died, under such circumstances as occassioned the arrest of his widow and of Lon- and of the State of California, the Nationalist occassioned the arrest of his widow and of Lonergan, on a charge of murder by poisoning.
The prisoners successfully objected, on certain
legal grounds, to being tried at the next assizes
of Kilkenny, but the consequence of this delay
was, that they were, in the ensuing term,
brought up to Dublin, and tried at bar in the
Court of King's Bench. The woman was acquitted, but Lonergan was found guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged and quartered, for such was the legal judgment of the period; and the sheriffs of Dublin were directed to have the pendent. sentence carried into effect. A very general feeling prevailed that the more guilty culprit had escaped, and the wretched Lonergan was commiserated by many as the dupe and victim of an artful and descaped. of an artful and depraved woman. The Rev. Mr. M'Kenna did not forget his former pupil rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capiprison, testified to his character at the trial, great importance demands. and after condemnation was assiduous in preparing the prisoner to meet the impending and union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish inde the fatal day.

M'Kenna had a cousin who resided in Skin-

the Dublin Volunteers. He had known the wretched Lonergan during the peaceful and comparatively innocent days that were spent as a school assistant, pitied the misererable fate of the culprit, and sympathized in the grief and solicitude of the worthy man, whose friendship still cought to console and banish despair from the spirit that was so soon to pass away. On the evening before the execution, M'Kenna remained with the condemned as long as the regulations of the 'Old Prison' permitted; he then betook himself to his cousin's house, where he purposed to remain of all to enable us to make the Nationalist rake a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPINDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers his cousin's house, where he purposed to remain

until the earliest hour in the morning at which he could be admitted to the gao! The conversation of the evening referred almost entirely to the awful scene which the morrow was to

"Has his father arrived?" said the cousin.
"No," replied M'Kenna; "I am afraid, however, that he may be here in the morning. I hope, in mercy to them both, that they may never meet on earth. I shall not leave the poor being until the last moment, he asked me, and I promised to be with him to the

"I shall be there also," said the cousin; "I cannot avoid it. There are hardly enough of regular troops in Dublin for the ordinary duties of the garrison, and the sheriff has made a requisition for a guard of the Dublin Volun-teers. My company is ordered to attend at Baggotrath; a troop of cavalry is to escort him from Thomas-street

Accordingly, when the melancholy procession on the following day, reached Baggotrath—the Tyburn of Dublin—a space around the gallows was occupied by the grenadiers, and but a few was occupied by the grenadiers, and but a few minutes appeared likely to elapse before the atonement, sternly demanded by justice, was to be fully made. Lonergan appeared resigned and tranquil. He handed to the sheriff a paper, in which he fully admitted his guilt, and expressed a fervent hope that his fate should prove a substant warming to others. prove a salutary warning to others against un-hallowed passions and evil advice. He was taking a finel leave of his faituful friend, M'-Kenna, when a vehicle drove rapidly up, and a man of respectable, and venerable appearance, was hastily assisted to alight. It was his

[To be continued.]

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE

### IRISH NATIONALIST,

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tend ing to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowl-

To supply this want, as well as to contribute bridge; occupied high positions in Ireland, previous to the reign of Elizabeth, and from a collateral branch of which the ducal Howards of Norfolk derive the additional name of Fitz-that this newspaper shall be distinguished by

the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the Nationalist shall be to assist in the establishment of a Republic on

pose aristocracy and monarchy by every honor-In the year 1781, a young man, named Lon- able means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced,

devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are

10. The Labor movement and the respective He visited the young man in talists shall receive that attention which their

The main object of this undertaking being the ing the prisoner to meet the impending and speedy doom with resignation and penitence. Lonergan's father was living, but he was in a distant land, He had been written to at an early stage of the proceedings; but in those days when steamers and railways had not reduced long journeys to brief spaces of time, it was considered unlikely that he would arrive before the fatal day.

M'Kenna had a cousin who resided in Skin.

Commany are representatives of almost all the M'Kenna had a cousin who resided in Skinner-row (now Christ-church place), Dublin.

With him he was on terms of the closest friendship and confidence. Each frequented the house of the other with the most unreserved than our present promises, while we believe our intimeter. The cousin was an extensive printer selves company are representatives of almost all the company are representatives of almost all the next of the cousin was an extensive printer. intimacy. The cousin was an extensive printer and bookseller. At the period to which this harrative refers he was in the prime of life, tall while we acknowledge having already received with the course and bookseller. vigorous, and active. He was also sergeant of generous support, we yet invite the cordial co-the Dublin Volunteers. He had known operation of all to enable us to make the Na-

IRISH DIRECTORY.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers:—A. Wason, Coloriel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey Quartermaster; J. D. Cusheon, Psymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A. Montgomery Guardia: Cantain, C. Onion, Victorian

Green, Surgeon: Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A. Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, Grill in Armory Hall.

C. oB. Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Co. Q. Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant; M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant; John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D. Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday.

Co. H. MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independe t); Captain, H. C. Bateman; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall, on Tuesdays.

Co. A. Leddon of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes;

man; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall. on Tuesdays.
Co, A. Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Thesday.
Hibernia Rides; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

day.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lientenant, Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle-Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Guerin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Irish-Americans—Meet in Irish-American Hall. John Collins, President: T. McInerney, V. P.; J. O'Don-nell, R. S.; M. J. McInerney, F. S.: J. Heany, C. S.; J. Grant, T.; Dr. Hutchings, 222 Post street, Physi-

cian.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel Mac. Sweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mon-Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B-Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe, A. O. H.—State Officers: M. Warde, S. D.; J. J. Dono-

van, S. S. S. Wrin, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, G. Dunty Officers: M. J. Wrin, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, G. P.; J. T. Barry, G. V. P.; T. Drady, G. S.; P. Carr, G. A. S.; John Cooney, G. T. Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T. lon, T. Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at

Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P., B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. Mc-Manomy, T.
Division No. 3.—Meet third Tnesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; C. Farrelly, T. vision No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the

C. Farrelly, T.
Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the mot that Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.
Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Hanna, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R. S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.
Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall, M.O. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.
Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street, W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.
Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.
Sachamkerto County—Division No. 1—M. V. O'Brien, C. D.; R. Hughes, P. P. J. Brown, V. P.; J. Cornin, R. S.; B. Lucy, F. S. W. J. O'Brien, T.
Division No. 2—D. Flynn, P. J. Donovan, V. P.; J. Carroll, R. S.; R. J. Dowling, F. S. M. Coffey, T.
San Joaquin County—Division No. 1, (Stockton)—J. Ward, O. D.; J. A. Morissy, P.; J. Murray, V.P.; J. Mc.
Cor. Fifth and Market Streets,

San Joaquin County—Division No. 1, (Stockton)—J. Ward, C D; J. A. Morissy, P; J. Murray, V.P; J. McCarthy, R S; P. M. Darcy, F S; J. O. Donnell, T. Solano County—Division No. 1, (Vallejo)—D. Bresnahan, C D; P; Kelly, P; J. Morah, V P. T. Welch, R S; J. Kennedy, F S; J. Goar, T. ALAMEDA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Oakland)—T. D. Cronin, C D; M. Fitzgerald, P.

YUBA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Marysville)—M. J. Petit. C D; J, Byrnes, P; J. Walshe, V P; J. Donohoe, F S; M. Flynn, T. Division No. 2, (Smartsville)—J. McQuaide, P; J. Long, V P; M. Kelly, R S; C. Slattery, F S; A. Kervicce, T

rigan, T.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Divisiou No. 1, (San Jose)—H.

Kelly, C. D.; J. Johnson, V.P.; D. Coakley, R. S.; J. J.

Conmy, F. S.; D. Noonan, T.

Division No. 2, (Santa Clara)—J. Cotter, P.; P. H.

Murphy, V. P.; J. Fitzpatrick, R. S.; J. Donovan, F. S.;

T. Clarke, T.

MARIN COUNTY — Division No. 1, (San Rafael).—
County Delegate, T. Fay: President, P. Prenty, VicePresident, M. Hennessey; Recording Secretary, John
Murray: Financial Secretary, M, O'Brien; Treasurer,
John Graham,

NSVADA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Truckee)—J. Creed, C.D.; M. Mahon, P.; M. Guy, R.S.; H. Quinn, F.S.; M. M. Mahon, T. Hibernia Benevolent Society of Sacramento—J. Ryan, P. J. Black, V. P. R. Breen, T. J. P. Dray, R. S. W. J. O'Brien, C. S. Directors: J. McGuire, R. Breen, J. J. Cadogan, J. Dillon, W. D. Farrell.

J. J. Cadogan. J. Dillon, W. D. Farrell.

Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, T15 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall, E. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Triday at I. C. Hall.

Beurke and Luby C. ub, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall.

Beurke and Luby C. ub, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall.

Peurke and Luby C. ub, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall.

T. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.

J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary:

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T. C. Maher, President; J. J. Caniffe, Vice President; M. Cotter, Recording Secretary; J. M. P. Leon rd. Corresponding Secretary; J. M. P. Leon rd. Corresponding Secretary; J. W. P. P.; Trustees—Martin, O'Connell, J. Walsh, and Edward McLeughlin.

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Irish American Benevolent Society.—President, William

Secretary.

Irish American Benevolent Society.—President, William O'Connell; Vice President, Michael Farrell; Treasurer, Charles Kane; Recording Secretary, James O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, M. J. McInerny; Corresponding Secretary. Patrick Ballinger.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St Francis Church. Officers.—M. J. McGrath, President; T. McGinley, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J. J. Martin, Secretary. We have started with the above as a beginning for wha

we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Direc tory full and satisfactory, we respectfully eall on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their offi-cers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of im-portance without charge.

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Manila Rope, all Sizes, Tarred Manila Rope, Hay Rope. Whate Line, etc. etc.

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#### THE IRISH NATIONALIST

SAN FRANCISCO. DECEMBER 6, 1873.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief: it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

#### THE ADVANTAGES OF A NATIONAL PRESS

Since the first printing press was brought from Flanders by Caxton, and by its diffusive power gradually made to supplant the old monastic manuscript, this art, or, as we call it today the press, has been year by year gathering force and extending influence, till it has acquired the proud position of the most powerful organ, the most dreaded exponent of the popular voice, in every civilized country. This is the first of the many avenues which an oppressive government tries to control, the first of the myriad mouths it attempts to gag. All the coercive powers of irresponsible might, and of distorted law are brought to bear in a despotic country against a fearless and independent press. Still the voice that cannot be silenced thunders through the breadth of the land, still the whisper that none can arrest steals unbidden to the cots of the poor and the palaces of Kings. Still, like the labors of the coral insect hidden in the depths of the ocean, the unseen toil in some remote nook, builds up, little by little, freedom in the minds, if not in the institutions of a nation.

What a pity that like all vast powers such influence as this is frequently abused; that there is always to be found a venal, time-serving press, willing to truckle to the powers that be for considerations of gain or safety, and wholly oblivious of, or perhaps exultant at the mischief they may work in the popular mind. In England such papers as these are, from their number and influence in certain circles especially dangerous; though from the sudden and violent changes in expression and opinion to which, from their very nature they are liable, they will be always received with a degree of distrust by any honest and reflecting mind. But it is with the National press, as opposed to the governmental and ministerial organs, that our concern now especially lies.

When a country, from any reason, deems it either impossible or inexpedient to cope with an enemy or oppressor, when circumstances compel the sword to remain for a time sheathed, it is always possible among an educated race and age to fall back on a scarcely less effective weapon-the pen. The heroic struggles dous pressure they endured from outside forces, were conducted without this solace and advantage, and it is to the interest and admiration excited by the dying struggles of a free nation they owe the fact that they did not fall in their last efforts for freedom-"Unwept, unhonored, and unsuing." Ireland at the present day enjoys in a notable degree the benefits of a fearless and enlightened press; at home bold, almost to rashness in the consciousnes of truth and honesty of purpose, notwithstanding the ceusorship the British government sees fit to exercise, while here, in free America it should be still more outspoken, on Irish affairs, enjoying as it does that freedom of thought and action for which our native land is still striving.

Briefly and in general terms we have enume rated a few of the benefits which an unshackled and conscientious press can confer on a country, but it behoves us more closely to examine the requirements of that land in which we are all most interested. For many of Irelands people are disposed to sink into that apathy which arises from hope too long deferred, too many are allowing the night of oppression to bury their senses in a slumber from which the dawn of liberty will scarce arouse them. This should not be. Let the national press whisper comfort from Belfast to Cork, from Dublin to Galway. Let it feed the glorious aspirations of those whose confidence in Ireland's destiny has never paled, let it fan the flickering hope of the fainthearted, let it appeal to the fancy of the despondent, let the throb of the engines in the printing room be emblematic of the beating heart of the patriotic, and send the warm blood of liberty coursing at each pulsation through the entire land. Let it contradict the reiterated lies of the ministerial organs, and not only contradict them. but address itself to the easy task of disproving them. Let it expose the fallacies of their absurd and hackneyed generalities. Let it lift the curtain which that venal press draws over the future of Ireland and show the glowing picture to her sorrowing sons. Let this be its motto, and not only its motto but rule of action, "Do well and fear not."

WE have received from our distinguished friend, James J. Green, the Biennial Report of the Controller of the State of California, for the fiscal years terminating June 30th, 1873, The report contains the usual valuable and entertaining statistics, and is worthy of an examination by all who are interested in the growth of the State.

#### REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE.

Among the most striking changes produced by the march of intellect and civilization we notice the irresponsible despotisms, which disfigured the by-gone governments of the world, going down one by one, or changing gradually to such restricted forms of monarchy as are likely, at no distant day, to yield to the sovereignty of the people, France took the lead in the movement nearly a century ago, and forced the line of tyranny which had repressed her internal power for ages to succumb to the might of a popular necessity. While we feel all the shuddering horror with which the words "French Revolution" have long been intimately connected, while we must deprecaie the lavish outpouring of blood that stains the annalsof that period, we must remember in that 1782 the world had not advanced to the consciousness of liberty as a necessary and to be established fact, that the people were writing and smarting under the unresisted despotism of centuries, and that the system was then so firmly established, and deeply rooted throughout the country, as to demand an almost undiscriminating exercise of force to eradicate it. The struggle itself formed a notable innovation, for in all the factions by which France had been hitherto torn, from the Fronde down, the permanent overthrow of the monarchy had never been a motive cause. It prepared people's mind for the reception of liberty, it taught them to discuss a popular government as an attainable end, but few, save fanatics, at the time thought it could last. It was not to be expected that a movement, which had its birth among such violent throes, could possess much inherent vitality. Commencing in bloodshed and anarchy it closed in war, and had its destiny determined by a master-mind. But the seeds of liberty had been scattered through the land. They showed themselves at intervals during the earlier part of this century, and though repeatedly suppressed; have at length matured in our own day to a plentiful and enduring crop. We have now the spectacle of one of the chief nations of modern Europe enjoying an independent Republic of its own choosing. We have reason to hope that at length it is established on a basis that will not be easily shaken. We have seen the recent attempt to foist a stale and effete monarchy on the people ridiculously quashed, and we see the country, despite its recent reverses, displaying an energy and vitality in enterprise and capital such as its palmiest days of victory never hitherto called forth. Is not all this a notable encouragement to existing Republics, and a powerful incentive to all who aspire to the privileges of self-government?

But France is not the only nation which is

carrying forward the banner of Independence. The dissensions which have so long racked Spain have at length culminated in the overthrew of the tottering throne, and haughty hidalgoes of Castile are compelled to acquiesce in the government of the people; and the towering genius of Castelar, in spite of the distracted state of the country, will ere long, we may reasonably hope, unite the conflicting elements into a peaceful and harmonious whole. This infant Republic has had an unusually large number of difficulties to contend with, and it is with grave doubts that we regard the position it may be compelled to assume by the complications arising out of the unwarrantable conduct of its subordinates in Cuba. Still great reliance may be placed on the fact that a Republic is not now a new institution. Men have had practical experience of the benefits accruing from such a form of government, and the wholeworld is prepared todiscuss dispassionately the comparative advantages of popular power. Even in semi-barbarous countries the leaven of democracy is slowly working, and in the Shah of Persia's recent visit to Europe we to emerge from the despotism that has bound their independence and crippled their advancement for over two thousand years. Although will always prevent the horrors of the Louvre from being reinacted, in even milder form, at terms. Buckingham Palace, the profligacy and universal unpopularity of the heir apparent bid fair to bar his succession to the throne, and to overmonarchical government of Great Britian. But in view of this occurrence, eventually certain, and probably not distant, we would earnestly caution our fellow countrymen to be very wary of accepting any political change in England as a benefit to Ireland. There could be no advantage to us in a revolution which would only change our masters. In England's first revolutionary effort, when she approached as near a republic as the spirit of the age would admit of, was the yoke of Ireland lighter than before? Was have every thing to hope for in ourselves. We are entitled, as fully and fairly as any nation on earth, to self-government and political independence, on geographical, physical and social grounds. We would be glad to see a Republic in already acquired. England, but merely as we would rejoice to see an improvement in a neighbors condition. What we look to with a paramount interest, what we are aiming for and are determined to have, is a government of our own. We do not wish to be England's pensioners for Republican benefits, we do not wish to have liberty doled out to us scantily, or altogether withheld at the will of an arrogant foreigner. We are willing that England should manage her own affairs: when we see her taking a step in the right direction we can even forget old grudges, and be christian enough to bid her "God speed," but

#### AN ENGLISH HALLUCINATION.

We have been informed, on the authority of leading English periodical, that a Californian gentleman has represented the people of this State as ready to hail with rejoicing the intervention of British power to sever our connec tion with the United States government. Though such an occurrence is so utterly im probable as to put it virtually beyond the bounds of serious discussion we are induced by the shamelessness of the misrepresentation, or the wilfulness of the falsehood (to speak more plainly), to give it a passing notice. Laying aside the obvious fact that our natural well being, our political power, our dearest social, and most important foreign interests are indissolubly wrapped up in the integrity of the National Government, and our own intimate connection with it, we must confess that England would be the very last nation to whom we would look for such assistance in effecting a separation, even if we were so disposed. We are sufficiently equainted with history to draw a moral from the effects produced in Ireland by the unfortunate invitation of Dermot Mac Morrogh some centuries ago, and we have no desire for history to repeat itself in our case. From our exertions and aspirations in behalf of oppressed Ireland no parallel can be drawn; the Irish are physically and morally a different race from the English, and require a different government. Ireland has a well-defined geographical position and has possessed an independent and civilized population for ages. California, since it has been held by Cancasians, has had neither the desire nor the 'typographical requisites for an independent government. It is as if it were to be proposed to erect Yorkshire into a State apart from England. And if California aspired to a separate government, why not Nevada and other neighboring States? But California has never so aspired. The entire scheme may be characterized as one of the many dangerous romances (to use no harsher term) which have emanated from a similar source.

#### The President's Message.

President Grant's message for the current year has been received in Congress. His comments on the state of the country are unexpectedly favorable, considering that we are still smarting under the effects of the recent panic. He remarks with satisfaction our favorable relations with foreign powers, and seems to regard the Cuban imbroglio as a very simple question of statesmanship, and a difficulty which we will eventually tide over with ease. He presents his views with regard to the allocation of the money paid by England in satisfaction of the Alabama claims, proposing that the sum should go towards the discharge of the National debt. which should be thrown into a five per cent. bord for the benefit of the sufferers. He then proceeds to recommend to Congress the consideration and discharge of various other alien claims, and after considering the various speculations and companies of the country, as affected by the panic, and critically analyzing our prospects of specie resumption, closes with a recommendation of general amnesty for the few who are still suffering disabilities from the

#### Fighting Fire with Fire.

The meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Tuesday was a scene for the renewal of the disgraceful conduct of certain members of that body. If Mr. Scannel is the choice of the electors for chief engineer, as was shown at the last election, we do not see what purpose can be served by the boisterous opposition of Mr. Whitney's friends, especially as Mr. Scannel's acknowledged suitability for the post is not likely to be altered by any ungentlemanly demrecognize the first effort of the people of Cyrus onstrations of those who profess, for interested motives, to think otherwise. We trust that a speedy stop will be put to such scenes, which we unlesitatingly stigmatize as directed by a the habitual conservatism of the English people spirit in a certain party, which is at once childish and disgraceful -- to use no harsher

ARREST OF WHITNEY. Meantime the friends of Chief Scannell have taken measures to bring matters to a crisis. A complaint of misdemeaner was made against Whitney, and a warrant throw for ever at Queen Victoria's death, the for his arrest issued under Section 75 of the Penal Code. Whitney was arrested on the warrant and gave bail in \$250 to appear before Judge Louderback and answer the complaint. The bond of Mr. Shine, the Secretary of the new Board, for \$10,000 has been approved by the County Judge and Auditor. Mayor Otis desired until to-day to consider the propriety of approval before affixing his signature.

#### "Overland Monthly" for December.

The issue for the present month of the above magazine contains the usual attractive assortment of literature. We notice two contribuit not rather pressed more hardly, and rivetted tions from the pen of Mr. Avery, and we learn more closely by the iron discipline of Cromwell? with pleasure that the next volume is to appear We have nothing to hope for from England, we under the auspices of that gentleman-an additional recommendation to a periodical already extremely popular. The programme of contributors for the ensuing year promises to fully sustain the reputation the "Overland" has

### To Our Country Patrons.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date,

#### TERENCE BELLEW McMANUS.

A LECTURE

Patriot, Orator, and Soldier, General Thomas Francis Meagher. Delivered at Irving Hall, New York, on

April, 10th., 1861. In our last number we gave a short synopsis of Father Sheehy's lecture on "THE MEN OF 48," in which he alluded to the gross and outrageous conduct of certain individuals in this ommunity, who jumped the property of Mc-Manus immediately after his death and are still holding it through the influence of their wealth, and preventing the lawful heiress, Miss Isabella McManus, the only sister and surviving relative of the deceased patriot from obtaining the possession of her brother's property. We should here mention that the entire proceeds of the Rev. Father Sheehy's lecture have been handed OVER TO THE MCMANUS TRETTMONIAL COMMITTEE who will also have the splendid oil painting of McManus, which was on exhibition at Platt's Hall, on the evening of the lecture, drawn for on January the 1st next at Irish Confederation aid her in defraying the legal expenses of the suit against the wealthy LAND GRABBERS, who are a disgrace to the country that gave them birth and the religion they profess(?). In the course of Father Sheehy's address he read some ex. tracts from a LECTURE delivered in New York, by that gifted patriot orator GENERAL THOMAS FRAN OIS MEAGHER, on the LIFE OF TERENCE BEL-LEW McManus. It was a living co-patriot and fellow-exile who could not return to his native municipal or national, to contend for and empty land, speaking of a lately deceased brother in the holy cause of Fatherland, who could not return, if alive, but whose remains the patriotic Irishmen of California sent to his native soil to

be there honored and interred. At the request of several subscribers we give in this weeks issue a portion of that celebrated lecture delivered by General T. F. Meagher. which we copy from the New York Phœnix, of April, 20th, 1°61, and shall give the conclusion in our next number

#### THE LECTURE:

When the burst of cheering which greeted the appearance of Mr. Meagher had subsided he The young Irishmen who. in 1848, ventured

o question the authority of Daniel O'Connell, insisting that the cause of Ireland, as it was leclared and understood in 1843, should not be compromised an instant, nor one iota, to faciliate in Ireland the admistration of the English Whigs, or that of any other English party, clique, family, or fraction whatsover—and who clique, family, or fraction whatsover—and who, in 1848, having come to the conclusion that an armed movement was the only movement which could secure the triumph of that cause, took to he hill-side, and invoked the military spirit of their race—these young Irishmen have had, by this time, an equal measure of praise and censure, and, equally administered a superfluity of both. One grand feature, however, of their political association has seldom, if ever, been referred to; and yet it is one which, I do not hesitate to say, powerfully increased whatever strength they derived from their own truthfulness, or the consonance of their views and principles with the traditions, the impulses, and the great national endowments of the country, Personally and privately, intimately and thoroughly, they were friends—cordial and glowing friends—from first to last. One or two estrangements, it is true, occurred at the commend ment of 1848, and these have not been since repaired. But, speaking of the Young Ireland for it is to this party I have reference, and I use the popular designation which my political associates were known by, there was not one of them who did not shrink from the designation, as it implied some thing less than the broad nationality it was their constant aim and fervid labor to cultivate speaking of the Young Ireland party as a whole it is not exaggerative to say that it was a compact affiliation of young hearts and intellects which, having no rival interests, but a fund of sympathies, intellectual tastes and aspirations, social resources, and many genial memories and pursuits in common, were not susceptible of those jealousies and intrigues which, sooner or later, accomplish the overthrow of parties that have nothing but political ties to give them solidity and force. As a general rule, few will deny that political parties are the deadliest conspiracies against which truthfulness, friendship the freedom and natural nobility of intellect all that constitutes a promising and efficient manhood, have to contend. The few who will deny this are those who have benefitted most by these conspiracies, growing plump and sleek on the spoils of office, to the seizure of which the mightiest organizations, here and elsewherethose that construct the broadest platforms and flaunt the whitest banners—seem practically to confine their delicate ambition. For the Young Ireland party I proudly claim an exemption from the rule which, more or less, identifies every political association past and present, and those especially of one own and immediate day, with political instability, social insincere ties, intellectual depravity, and the wholesome repudiation, in public transactions, of moral obligations. Especially do I claim this exemption, on the ground already alleged that the young Irishmen composing it were true to one another—were strongly attached to one another's labors, another-sympathized in one difficulties, reverses or good fortune—had no sentiments or designs which they did not freely interchange in the freest moments of social in tercourse—welcomed each other to the fireside and family-circle, es trusted brothers alone are welcomed—never felt so joyous, so light of heart, so buoyant in mind, so strong, so free, so favored as in the society of each other. The happiness of one was the happiness of all—the sorrow of one was the sorrow of ali-the honor of one was the honor of all.

of one was the honor of all.

Outraged in one case it was outraged in the case of all, and each and all were prompt to resent the outrage. Had you seen them, gentlemen, in the excited assemblies of the people, when they first spoke out, braving the ridicule, the sarcasm the concentrated reconstruction. the sarcasm, the concentrated popularity, and, in that popularity, the crushing power of the most dominant politician that lived in any age or country—had you seen them, when, in the

council-room, they and their plane, quiculy and resolutely, unaided and isolated almost to follow up the blow they had struck, against a delusive and wasteful agitation which, to the defilement of the national character, and the emasculation of its military spirit, and kept the land for years in vulgar turmoil. Had you seen them, day after day, devoting themselves to the study and acquisition of whatever, in the way of history, science, art, poetry, statistics, ora-tory, best served to illustrate the cause and claims of Ireland, and justify them before the world, doing all this in the face of angry prejudices, under a continuous muttering of slander and maledictions, without a shilling of compen-sation, to the exhaustion of their private means, and the loss of many pleasures and distinctions, which, for men of their age, temperament, and social position, it would not have been wonder-ful nor unworthy of them to covet. Had you seen them when, relaxing themselves for a few hours from these labors, they flung themselves into the country with all the heartiness and buoyaucy of lads let loose from school—took to the cloudy hills, along the track of some beauti-ful dark stream, or to the cliffs, against which the waves and sea-birds never cease to war and skirmish, or to some darkened pile, standing on the creat of a green slope, and, even in their play, defending the old graves our fathers had all of them to shelter; had you seen them at such times and such scenes, marked, as you could not fail to do, the frank intimacy and thorough confidence that glowed amongst them
--the familiarity that flashed from face to face,
and blended their ranks into one fresh burst Hall, and the entire proceeds from the sale of tickets and lecture given to Miss McManus to that I did not, in speaking as I have done, in the least idealize the relations that existed between the members of the Young Ireland party. That the existence of these relations was owing to a more generous and lofty nature than that which the public men of other times and countries, forming political parties, have been or row happen to be endowed. I shall not, of row happen to be endowed, I snail not, or course, presume so far, in my partiality for the Young Ireland party, as to assert. Had they had a less inspiring and elevating cause, they might, indeed, have been less partial, less devoted to one another. Had they had a treasury, —the deposits to distribute amongst themselves and their subordinates, and a pile of supple mental plunder to sweep in when the original was exhausted—they might have been, perhaps, just as insincere, just as scheming, just as treach erous, just ready to accommodate themselves to the exigencies or succumb to the temptations of the hour, just as ready to trip one another up and stab one another in the back, just as ready to play the Artful Dodger, the false friend, the fawning hypocrite, the bully or the assassin, as other men have been, and still are, who have no other aim in public life but to eat, drink, wear gold chains and ermine, do the stately snob, build tenement houses or suburban villas, lux uriate, marry and be merry at the public expense. Fortunately, however, they had a cause which held out to them nothing but hardships, insults, dangers, the vengeance of a remorseless power, death by the halter or the sword, banishment and imprisonment, and, in espousing it, they lifted themselves high above trammels of public life, kept their young hands clean, and their young hearts fresh, breathed nothing but the pure air through which their hopes and visions had descended, filled their eyes with nothing but the absorving glory of a transfigured nation. The beauty, the goodness, the grandeur of the cause, to the consummation of which they pledged themselves, repaid them for their devotion to it and whatever pains and penalties it brought, imparting to them as it did. that consciousness of acting honestly, generously and bravely, which, in itself. corrects every tendency, whilst it repels every invitation to do otherwise.

Accepting, then, in full faith, the assurance I

ouncil-room, they laid their plans, quietly and

have given you that the Young Ireland party was bound together by ties of the strongest friendship, and that this friendship has not, ven to th hour, lost any of its au and fire, you will easily conceive the intensity and feelings with which I this night relate to you, now that he lies deep on the shores of the Pacific, the life of Terence Bellew McMauus one of the truest, one of the most generous, one of the most active, one of the most loving

and loveable of that party.

In the spring of 1846, William Smith O'Brien having been imprisoned by the House of Com-mons for refusing to attend on any committee which did not concern the interests of Ireland, a deputation was instructed by the Eighty-two Club to proceed to London and present him with an address, expressive of the sympathy and concurrence of that body. This club—of which little, I believe, is known in America was established in 1845, with the view of bringing together, in a social way, the leading nationalists of Ireland. The members were to assemble in Dublin, and hold a public banquet on each of the more illustrious anniversaries of the nation. The first banquet was held on the anniversary of the mustering of the Volunteers at Dungannon, in 1781, and in affirmation of the principles of liberty and national right which were then and there asserted. The second was held on the anniversary of the Declaration of Irish Rights in the parliament of 1782. Thethird took place in the commemoration of the famous convention of which that revo-lutionary nobleman, the Bishop of Derry, wear-ing an Earl's coronet as well as a mitre, pre-sided.

The encouragement of Irish art, Irish manu-

factures, Irish music, Irish industrial enter-prizes, Irish literature—the revivification of all the grand old names and memories of the island -the concentration, for national purposes, of the wit, eloquence, and genius lying dormant and dispersed throughout the country, and the propagation of a thoroughly national spirit amongst the educated classes, whose tendencies were more English than Irish, from the fact that all the rewards of cultivated and aspiring intellect were in the hands of Englishmen lect were in the hands of Englishmen—these were the principal objects which the originators of the Eighty-Two Club had in view when they established it. The more thoroughly to stimulate a national spirit—a spirit such as that which emboldened and gave liberty and grandeur to the island in 1782—the members of the Eighty-Two Club were required to wear at the r banquets, and whenever they appeared officially in public, a uniform of green and gold. It was a suggestive and exciting uniform. Whenever it suggestive and exciting uniform. Whenever it flashed before the eyes of the people, the history of centuries flew open to their view, and Ireland of centuries flew open to their view, and Ireland, a nation, once again armed and arrayed as a young and brilliant power, dazzled their vision, and flooded their hearts with rapture. Thomas Davis, who one of the pricipal originators of the Club, and who despised anything an 1 every hing like display which led to no practical results, knew well how thrillingly such a uniform would appeal to the military spirit and feelings of the people, the elevation it would give the public mind, and the hopes it would inspire

(To be concluded in our next.) MAYOR ALVORD succeeds Charles MacDermot as Park

#### THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

# COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH

J. J. LANE Nortonville, Contra Costa Co.
PETER KERNS Salinas City, Monterey Co.
JAMES GOOLDSawyer's Bar, Klamath Co.
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE, Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN
THOS. P. MEANY
MICHAEL LEONARD Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFINYountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES San Jose, Sonta Clara Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELD Sacramento, Sacramento Co

#### CITY NOTES OF THE WEEK,

DURING November the coinage of the Mint amounted to \$251,500, It was all in silver, and consisted of \$31,000 in quarter dollars; \$29,500 in dimes; \$79,00 in half dollars, and \$112,000 in trade dollars. Orders have been received to coin 100,000 in silver every month for trans-

In view of the prevalence of scarlatina, the Board of Health has recommended the Superintendent of Schools to direct teachers to inquire whether scarlatina exists in any of the families represented by children at school, and should such prove to be the case, to see that such children absent themselves.

ABANDONED .- Mrs. Janet Asher, a boarder at the Over land House, departed this city on the last Oregon steamer She has left behind her two children, both of tender years, wholly unprovided for; and in addition, she owes Mr. Slinkey for two or three months' board. Her husband is in Mexico, and an effort will be made to com municate with him. Mr Slinkey has generously undertaken to place the children in the Temperance Home at

JUDGE MYRICK last Monday rendered a decision in the contest for the guardianship of the Buckley children, giving them-with the exception of the oldest boy, aged sixteen or thereabouts-into the care of their brother-in

PATRICK FARRELL denies that he made any arrange ments with McClellan, the driver of Romeo, to give away the race; and he also takes upon himself to deny her voyage from New York to France, was sunk away the race; and he also takes upon himself to dely off the English coast by the Br. ship Lachine, to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a that the jockeys made any money on the event. The off the English coast by the Br. ship Lachine, to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by investigation will clear up all these matters, we may

In the matter of the application of Elizabeth Titcomb for a homestead out of the estate of Amos H. Titcomb, deceased, Judge Myrick rendered his decision last Monday. The parties were never married, but for twenty years preceeding the death of Titcomb had lived togeth. er as man and wife. Judge Myrick thought that to all legal intents and purposes they were married, and that s the woman was entitled to the

HARRIS Was conveyed to San Quentin last Monday by Detective Finnegass. The man of iron nerve donned the prison costume with imperturable nonchalance, and as he will not be put to hard labor, it is unlikely he will grow dejected and fade away under confinemen

THE Irish-American Benevolent Association held its semi-annual meeting last evening. The reports are not presented, but will be read at the semi-monthly meeting which will take place on the third Monday of the present month. The affairs of this old standing and useful society are in a flourishing condition

A NUMBER of prominent citizens have addressed an open letter to Fire Commissioner Ford, protesting against the removal of Chief Whitney, in which they say that suburbs. The city is filled with wounded. Sev never before has San Francisco possessed a Fire Depariment so efficient and every way satisfactory as that now in service." These gentlemen, however, seem to inactive outside the harbor. forget that the Department had reached a higher state THE CHASE AND CAPTURE OF THE "VIRGINIUS. of efficiency under Chief Scannell than it ever did before or has since. The removal of Chief Scannell and fortygrossest outrage ever perpetrated on the Fire Depart-

ment. CORNER LOAFERS - The prolonged newspaper war against the gangs of rowdies who persist in standing about street corners and insulting unprotected ladies and children, and whose language is often most shock. CUBA—OPPOSITION TO THE SURRENDER OF THE ing, is at last being noticed by the police, and several of the youths have been arrested. The cases are disposed of on payment of five dollars. More interest should be manifested by the officers in capturing such offenders, and it is hoped that Chief Cockrill will take active and immediate steps for the suppression of the nuisance. Two youths of the hoodlum type were, on Monday morning allowed to pay five dollars each for such exhi

A GENUINE HOODLUM .- John Cunningham, a young rough and an aspirant to the title of "King of the Hoodlums," since the exile of the notorious Butt Riley to the shows the right of capture and the justice of shows the special to capture and the justice of shows the proceedings, The mass of the peoto his criminal career. John W., as he he styles himself, to his criminal career. John whas he he styles himself, felt gay on last Saturday evening, and donning his red shirt and black frock cost, started for a dancing school on the corner of Fourth and Jessie streets, to pass a few with the popular feeling. Extraordinary means on the corner of Fourth and Jessie streets, to pass a few hours in the mazy dance. A crockery store is adjacent to the hall, and numerous articles of crockry-ware are exposed on the sidewalk. John, wishing to test theelasticity of his limbs ere joining the festive group, made a loose plank in the sidewalk answer the purpose of a springboard, much to the annoyance of the store keeper, whose dishes flew in all directions. On being General Manteuffel and Count Goeber fought a asked to desist, John made a terrible blow at the propri etor, and followed up the attack with a huge bowie. knife. Subsequently the ruffian was disarmed and marched to prison. His boistorous and braggart con duct in Court caused much merriment. The prisoner scouted the idea of attempting to use a knife, as he "could easily clean out a dozen such fellows with his fists." Further, he carried no knife, but possessed as fine a set of "shooters" as could be found. John's chances to while away the holidays in the Broadway Hotel are exceedingly brilliant.

LOYOLA SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY.—The fifth regular meeting of the Loyola Scientific Academy of St. Ignatius Ccllege was held last evening in the chemistry lecture-room of that institution. Among the various exercises of a very interesting nature, four members presented the result of their researches on the consumption and supply of air, the analysis of its components, the functions of the same, and the physical properties of the atmos phere. The queries answered were on certain effects o of the centrifugal force, the shortness of Winter days and the apparent position of the stars. Under the head of "Scientific Intelligence," a paper was read on the recent discoveries of new stars and on meteoric showers. Various queries were proposed, to be answered by several members on Monday evening, January 5th.

THERE are several candidates for the position of Superintendent of the Industrial School, made vacant by the resignation of George F, Harris. The most prominentlyspoken of are D. O Woods and J. P. Sherburne, both Custom-house Inspectors, and Henry Castello at present assistant teacher in the school. Harris'resignation bears date October 1st, but for some unexplained reason it was not laid before the Board until last Monday evening when the new Board found it staring them in th face.

Keeler, Hine & Thomas Company, 727 Markets treet, are closing out their Splendid Stock of Ornamental Goods, and will remove December 1st to 306 California street, where they will be 1st to 306 California street, where they will consult their own best interest by taking our advice:—Advertise!

Keeler, Hine & Thomas Company, 727 Markets treet, are closing out their Splendid Stock of Ornamental Goods, and will remove December 1st to 306 California street, where they will consult their own best interest by taking our advice:—Advertise!

Shareholder considers himself a solicitor for the paper, and on the principle of 'Live and let Live' have determined to carry it out in all their Splendid Stock of Ornamental Goods, and will remove December 1st to 306 California street, where they will consult their own best interest by taking our advice:—Advertise!

TIONALIST, will consult their own best interest by taking our advice:—Advertise! spoken of are D. O Woods and J. P. Sherburne, both

has invariably proved successful. It is very simple and lies within the reach of those whose limited means preclude them from employing the services of a physician. It is this:—Take an onion and cut it in half; cut out a portion of the centre, and into the cavity put a spoonful of saffron; put the pieces together, then wrap them up in a cloth and bake them in an oven until the onion is cooked so that the juice will run freely; squeeze out all the juice, and give the patient a teaspoonful, at the same time rubbing the chest and throat with goose grease or rancid bacon, if there is any cough or sorene in the throat. In a short time the fever will break out in eruptions all over the body. All that is then necessary is to keep the patient warm and protected from draught, and recovery is certain. Mr. Christie says he has been employing this remedy for many years, and never knew it to fail when proper care was taken of the patient after its application. One family in which there were five children down with the disease at one time, recently used this simple remedy upon his telling them of it and every one of the little ones recovered in a short

NEW UNIFORM FOR THE IRISH REGIMENT.-On the 22d o February, the Third Irish Regiment, Col. Wason commanding, will parade in new uniform. The dress has a little more of trimming and lining than that of the First Regiment, but otherwise it is similar. The Irish Regi ment will this time, as on former occasions, be the only regiment that will honor the birthday of "The Father of his Country."

Twenty-one persons were examined by the Commis sioners of Lunacy during the month of November. Three of the persons examined were females. Sixteen were committed to the Asylum for the Insane, one to the Home of the Inebriate, and three were discharged for want of evidence. The cause of insanity was unknown in thirteen cases.

THE rain-fall of Saturday and Sunday was 86-100ths of an inch, making the total rain-fall for November, 1.23 inches. Compared with November of last year, there is and gratitude. a decrease of 1.44 inches.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Loss of the "Ville de Havre."

early on the morning of the 23d Nov. The Lachine struck the Ville de Havre amidships, labor of love to him, at his leisure and convenisending her down in twelve minutes, with a probable loss of over two hundred souls. The catastrophy is still too recent to bear comment or inquiry. We are stunned by the magnitude of the calamity, and must wait for time and official investigation to clear up the dark question of, "Who is to blame?"

PROPOSED CHANGE OF MINISTER AT WASHINGTON DUCROT RESIGNS FROM THE ASSEMBLY-

It is reported that the post of minister at Washington has been tendered to M. Fornier. The Marquis de Noales will probably be transferred to Rome if a change be made in the Legation at Washington.

General Ducrot has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

HORRORS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA bombardment of Cartagena was continued on Saturday. There is great distress among the non- combatants, who have taken refuge in the Signed on behalf of the Committee, enteen houses and the principal hospital have

The London Telegraph says that the Acting British Consul General at Havana reported to eight of the best firemen in the Department was the the Foreign Office on the 15th, that the chase of the Virginius began and her capture was effected on the high seas, and that in spite of the efforts of the Government officers of Jamaica and others, sixteen British subjects, forming a part of the crew of the Virginius, were shot at Santiago.

"VIRGINIUS"-PREPARATIONS TO RESIST "AGGRESS-

ION." The news of the settlement of the Virginius question between Spain and the United States, and the terms upon which it is based, were received here with much excitement. Perfect order prevails among the people and volunteers. The chief authorities of the island assembled in conference, sent a manifesto to the Spanish Government asking it to wait till it had received a statement about the Virginius case, which and resources are being created to resist any aggrestive act, although thinking people do not expect any, knowing the prudence of the Amer-

ican Government. DUEL BETWEEN GENERAL MANTEUFFEL AND COUNT GOEBER

duel. The affair grew out of a quarrel which began during the late war. Goeber was shot in the stomach, and seriously wounded.

FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE ASHANTRES AND THE

Dispatches from Cape Coast Castle report another engagement with the Ashantees near Durquest, in which forty Englishmen and native auxiliaries were killed or wounded.

The Ashantees boldly attacked the British position a

The Ashantees boldly attacked the British position at Abbracrampta, but were driven off after an hour's fight, with a loss of thirty. The British were protected by field-works, and their loss was trifling.

A dispatch from Berlin to the London Daily Telegraph says that the city of Posen will probably be declared in a state of siege in consequence of the prevailing Ultramontane agitation.

Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish, since they signed the protoctol, have been in perfect accord concerning the arungements for the restoration of the Virginius.

ENGLAND PACIFIC IN HER DEMANDS ON SPAIN
The London Times publishes an offlical list of British subjects taken prisoners on the Virginius, and afterwards executed at Santiago. The Times, in commenting on the surrender of the survivors must carefully avoid committing itself to the proposition that the seizure was illega. sent off a week hence. Price—Paper Cover, \$1 00; Ctolh, \$1 50.—Ed. Nationalist.

#### ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!

A reference to the list of stockholders in the Nationalist Printing and Publishing Company will suggest to business men the advisability of advertising in the "IRISH NATIONALIST," as each shareholder considers himself a solicitor for the

#### THE SCARLET FEVER.—Robert Christie, of the Potrero, NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN suggests a remedy for the scarlet fever, which he avers MITCHEL.

We have received the following emomunication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec.

COMMITTEE ROOM, EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET, DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST: Sir-We enclose to you the address of the Mitchel. Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the inti-mate friends of John Mitchel, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Committee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could circulate our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir. Yours Sincerely, WILLIAM DILLON, | Hon. Secs. JOHN DULLON,

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful service in he cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish eople. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few, if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than John Mitchel. We need no apology, then, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. MITCHEL that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love

After some enquiry and consideration we have decided on the following as a fitting form of testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our task within three months from the Another fearful casualty comes to warn us of the perils of the deep. The Ville de Havre, on a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing himself, and their hope that it may prove

ence, to carry that wish into effect. All who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his Last Conquest (Perhaps)," will agree with us that Mr. MITCHEL is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and un-selfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and

we would regard it as a national loss that any of his writings should perish.

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and

duty may be crowned with signal success.

Ireland has never heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great Na tional Testimonial, that they are not ungrateful Spain, -Special dispatches report that the to the man who still remains an exile, charged

John Martin, M. P. P. J. Smyth, M. P. J. P. RONAYNE, M. P.

VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. P. Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the above-named Treasurers, at the European Hotel, or lodged in the National Bank to the credit 'The Treasurers of the MITCHEL Testimonial Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All persons lodging money in the National Bank are requested to send in particulars, as to their names and amount of their subscriptions, to the Sccretaries, to whom all communications should be addressed.

PROSPECTUS

#### .... OF THE .... Monthly Irish National Magazine,

Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature

The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and political future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, unfettered by local, personal or sectarian influences or preferences.

The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race, is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish-American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influences of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. The Irish National Publishing Co.. Cleveland, Ohio. The publishers consider that the magazine will afford

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One Copy by Mail one Year (in advance)...\$1.25 All communications, remittances, etc., will be forwarded to WM. J. Nicholson, Manager Irish National Magazins, Drawer 153, P. O. Cleveland, O. Office 78 and 80 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O.

O'Donoyan Rossa's "Prison Life Is now published in book form. Parties desirous of procuring this "tale of suffering" can do so by sending their names and subscriptions to this office. The work should be in the hands of every Irish Nationalist. Our orders will be

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1856, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, James LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alumeda County, California.

Eastern papers please copy.

Keeler, Hine & Thomas Company, 727 Mar-

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X. THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testim nials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair, and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in the market. The Elko In dependent says: "A decoction of White Sage will accom plish more in restoring bald heads fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give its fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TRRRY, M, D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH-FIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L. TERRY, Elko, Nevada.

PICTURES. - By reference to our advertising columns it | Healey, the Proprietor of The Red House, for will be seen that our friends Kenny & Co. have taken and fitted up in superb style a large store in the new hoexiled fellow-countryman, John Mitchell, that tel building corner of Fifth and Market streets. They a time has now come for giving some practical have lately returned from the East, bringing with them They have now on exhibition pictures of a hundred classes and representative of scenery and life in all climes. When inspecting their varied stock, we naturate the control of the control ally gave most attention to what was Irish. We found and other familiar places as they should be, as well as several delineations of wassules (Theist). several delineations of muscular Christianity, which should be seen to be appreciated.

THE HIBERNIA HALL, 246 Third Street, is newly fitted up in superl style, and fit for the accommodation of large social parties and military dis lays. It is one of

Fast and honorably, \$12.50 per day, or \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use it is only \$5. or buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express, Address for particulars Jerome B. Hudson & Co., Corner

#### ---- AT THE----

Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand You can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc. [no29-tl]

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# MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

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705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadwa SAN FRANCISCO. Board and Lodging, per Week, - - \$4 50. Board, per Day, Good accommodations for Families N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Coach to the House.

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ho. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts., SAN FRANCISCO. Mourning Goods constantly kept on hand. Hats and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Country Orders promptly attended to.

# THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

DESPAIR NOT.

BY JOHN E. CASEY (LEO). Think of the past-do not despair Nor fill with useless sighs the sir: But grasp the flag with steady will, And firm as rock upon a hill, Read ye the lesson taught of old By those who now lie dark and cold, The gallant hearts who lost the crown, Yet never bowed the spirit down.

They saw the dawning pale and fade, The deadly havoc tempests made; But love shone pure, and faith was bright The twin-stars of their clouded night. Again they front the tyrant mass, Again they're strewed like tedded grass, Yet conquerors, for they left behind The trophies of a country's mind.

Despair not! blazon forth this scroll Upon the country's bannered roll: The righteous cause can never bend Until it conquers in the end. What though the chieftains all are gone A line of chiefs still cometh on To send the cry from sea to sea-We must be free!-we must be free!

#### SPIRIT OF THE IRISH PRESS

IRELAND THEN AND NOW.

In ancient times, before "The harp that once through Tara's Hall the soul of music shed," hung mute on Tara's wall, the land was held "a sacred trust as common property for the food love for the Old Land, and panting for the of the people," and, so far as that is concerned, the proverb, "Every one has a right to do what he likes with his own," came under the extreme penalty of the law. In those good old days of Ireland's freedom human victims were not banned; the short-horns were not idolized; the vermin of the earth did not claim priority to the law's protection; honest industry was no erime; no premium was set on idleness; no outlandish titles decorated dolted asses; the gentry were not mere cloth-shop ornaments; the labors of the husbandman were not barred by laws prohibiting the disturbance of game; the scaring of the finny tribe by your shadow on a sunny day was not a more heinous crime than the breaking of a peasant's head; emigration had no place in the Irish lexicon; and, for all the free-born inhabitants knew of the word poverty, it might be a chief of one of the Touarik tribes. Universal prosperity wrapped the land in its sunny beams, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." The industrial resources of the country were being developed, and all found labor and bread. But this happy state of things was not to continue. Now we feel the joyous sentiments, which gladdened our hearts while pondering over the period of our country's freedom give way to sad and gloomy reflections, as if to fit us to depict the period of her persecution. The Saxons came, and with them came a change, and many a change, and change after change for the worse. Under their regime the existing state of things had been reversed. Though the Irish apostles taught that Christ forbade His religion to be propagated by brute force, the Saxon lawgivers held, and still hold, religion null pointed in effect by Parson Bayonet, shaped out by Dean Sword, and thundered from the mouth of the Right. Rev. the Almighty Bishop Cannon. Such are the meek and mild apostles, at all times and places, employed to propagate the Saxon doctrine, whose reception has always been prepared for by the benediction of artificial famine. Under the Saxon regime came a host of land. jobbers, a curious medley of all nations and characters, who, with accipitrine avidity, pounced upon and usurped the property of the natives, drove such of the rightful owners ss had the assurance to question their right to wholesale pillage, to "hell or Connaught," or hung their bodies as high in the air to bleach as the tallest native oak would deign to hold them; made the remainder their serfs; imposed rackrents on them, which have year after year increased by large percentages to meet the rapid growth of pampered luxury, till, compared with the unfortunate serfs of these our own days, the Israelites in their bondage had mercy. Under the fostering care of this strange medley of characters, sprang up as strange a medley of words, viz.: - Workhouse, Extermination, Rackrents, Coercion, Pitchcap, Pillory, Espionage, Bribery, Corruption, etc., etc., - words with which we have from time to time been, alas! made too conversant, but which had never defiled the purity of 'the language of our freedom. Our wealthy and almost inexhaustible mines are jealously guarded by foreign misrule, that we may purchase dear from strangers. Fishes of every kind roll in mountains unmolested to our shores, while we purchase inferior value from the market tables of our rulers. Saxon ingenuity has been kept in a state of continuous distortion by the invention of fresh modes of persecution for the purpose of stamping out the Irish and extinguishing their undying love of Fatherland with little or no effect. The grouse cackles from the bogs, and the fens, and the mountain tops—"Husbandman, stay thy work; know you not that, though you and yours may starve of hunger and perish of cold, Act of Parliament has it decreed that cultivation shall not limit my range, nor the digging of fuel from the market-tables of our rulers. Saxon Parliament has it decreed that cultivation shall not limit my range, nor the digging of fuel endanger the rearing of my brood. Though we are both owned by one master, I am destined for a high and holier purpose than you; 'tis the pursuit of me—the only labor he knows or cares to know—that prevents his joints being corroded with the result of idleness, and my relics are deposited in the shrine of his god—the gulf of his stomach.' The bullock bellow from the fertile plains—"Stand off, loathsome serf, your

have no earthly use of you, so they have sent me hither to exterminate you, and have armed me with the statutes of the law, so that you, Irish vermin, may not dispute my rights." The unreclaimed land being declared sacred to grouse and the reclaimed to the bullock, the peasant has his choice of two alternativeseither to take refuge in the workhouse, (which, of all choices in the world, is the most repulsive to the Irish nature), or ply with axe the tall pines of the Far West, and make himself a home where British laws cannot exterminate him nor the grodse dispute his right, and where his race are not vermin. This latter choice his enterprising nature impels him to accept. Consequently, we have, day after day, week after week, year after year, been compelled to witness the sad spectacle of seeing the flower, the youth, the manhood, the very life's blood, the ble condition; but the leading fact in her hisyouth, the manhood, the very life's blood, the soul of our nation flying, not by tens, nor by hundreds, but by thousands and tens of thousands from our shores, to seek, under the laws of Western Freedom, that protection and means of all her ills. From the first conquest to the of Western Freedom, that protection and means of livelihood which here at home have been denied them and given to the brute creation. But it is consoling to know that in the Republic of the West a powerful element has sprung up, respectable and respected, wielding a mighty influence, and numbering in its ranks more than 14.000,000 patriotic Irish hearts, burning with moment of its freedom; and if signs be indicative of events, that moment is not far in the

distance. - Tipperary Advocate. WORKINGMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

It has often been told the working classes that they were the indirect enemies of their own interests in aiding the return to Parliament of members belonging to the aristocratic circles. There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of the children of toil to examine more closely than heretofore into the truth of this saying. They find, after all their shouting. rioting and fighting for names, that the privileges they were accustomed to are yearly diminishing, while the grievances they complain of are steadily increasing. In no instance are exhibited when the deliberate sense of wrong are steadily increasing. they treated on equal terms with their employers in the Legislature. Should they break through the terms of their engagements the law says that they may be sent to prison six months without the option of a fine. But if the master finds it his interest to violate the contract, all he has to do is to pay the stipulated wages and the costs of the proceedings. In all other matters, the law is equally partial and unjust where the interests of the poor clash with those of the

Under these circumstances, the working classes, by the advice of their friends and leaders, are bethinking themselves of making an effort to send to the House of Commons a few members of their own order to represent their wants and wishes. They consider, and not wants and wishes. They consider, and not the country's resources lay neglected; the without reason, that no one could be expected hopes and energies of the people expired. These to watch over their interests with such fidelity great national misfortunes were still further as a person of their own standing, paid by them for doing their work. Should they persevere of the "Constitution" enjoyed in England. To in this resolve, a considerable change will be a people on whose rights they have trampled, made in the aspect of our representative assem-lies in a few years; for it is not to be supposed that the laborers will be satisfied with a representation in the House of Commons while the Boards of Guardians and Corporations are thinkers who must be informed of the past in closed against them. They will, when once properly roused and instructed, in their strength, force their way wherever their privileges are in peril of being sacrificed to those of their fleecers.

The Labor Movement in England is making great strides in the right direction. Already many candidates, whose hands are familiar with the implements of industry, and whose wits have been sharpened in the school of adversity. are selected for the sweet voice of the popular constituencies; and there is abundant evidence of the determination of their friends to secure their election. In Ireland, too, the farmers are, to a cheering extent, up and doing. One or two who have whistled at the plough will, unquestionably, dignify the profession as legislators, as soon as the General Election carries the opportunity to the anxious expectants. Other orders of industry in Ireland will, no doubt, find means of doing their duty to their mote their own interests by neglecting own institutions; and thus will the old perverted the interests of their dependents; Irish order of things yield constitutionally to the requirements of an advanced state of political intelligence.—Connaught Ranger.

ABSENTEEISM.

Absenteeism is, no doubt, a great evil, even in its pecuniary aspects; but these must be supplemented by industrial, social, and political con-

profane feet shall not descerate my verdant food, nor shall your degraded ploughshare nor your slavish spade deprive me of it. British to a great extent, the cause of the still backward state of agriculture, and is a fertile source of your slavish spade deprive into it.

State of agriculture, and is creed and that population to British that antagonism of race and creed and that population.

Their battles being now fought, they litted instability and disturbance the country of the moral and material progress of the country

ENGLISH BULE IN IBELAND.

"History does not present a more striking instance of the indomitable energy with which a great people surmounts every obstacle that impedes its progress, than we witnessed in the vast and interrupted growth of English power and property, though neighbored by contagion of Irish miser; and oppressed with the burden of Irish discontent. This desperate condition of one of the main elements of our empire has nevertheless seldom ceased to distract the councils, obscure the glovy, and impair the strength of England; nor has its baneful influence been at anytime more marked, or more deeply felt than now. Irish poverty threatens to discorganize our finances; Irish turbulence disturbs our security; Irish misery overflows our highways and our cities. The disease which consumes one great extremity of our dominions, more or less infects the whole social frame."—Examiner,

THE English journal, in the article from which we quote, attempts to conceal from itself the real origin of the evils of which it complains. A variety of subordinate causes have been at work to reduce Ireland to her present lamentaso-called Reformation she was delivered up to lawless violence and ferocious plunder; and since the Reformation her distinctions of language, of custom, of race, have been embittered by religious dissensions. It is idle to speculate, as the "Examiner" seems disposed to do, on what the different issues might have been if the Reformation had succeeded in this country. If is enough for us to know that England afterwards ruled her unhappy Irish subjects, not only as a conquered, but as an inferior race. The results of this policy have been long apparent. The mass of our people, placed by English rule beyond the pale of English rights and English sympathies, yearn for Home Rule, and human rights, and national independence. The "Examiner" says:—"Their long and unavailing struggle against unrelenting destray filled them with despair, and with despair, in the prostration of every manly energy, came irresolution, indolence, and recklessness."

The English journalist viewing the state of Ireland from an English stand-point is candid in his appreciation of causes, but wofully mis-taken in his estimate of effects. Though there has been misgovernment there is neither despair nor irresolution; the philosophy that bides its time may be interpreted into indolence, and of the recklessness, a different sample to that that treasures up its hatred grasps at its oppor-tunity. It would be safer and wiser for the "Examiner" to trace "the desperate condition of one of the main elements of the empire" to its proper origin than by the help of shallow doctrines much insisted on of late to Him by whom Celtic and Saxon alike were made.

It was not alone the helpless and ignorant masses of our peeple that suffered from the desolating policy of England. The evils of despotism react fatally on their authors and administrators. The "English garrison in Ireland," looking to violence for its sole reliable reland, looking to violence for its sole reliable support, grew reckless, selfish, callous to the sufferings, and indifferent to the wants of the wretched dependents. Injustice brings happiness to no man. The prosperity of the English party was in no respect advanced by the misery they inflicted on others; amid the contentions of the people and their rulers, misery spread to every class, industry languished, increased by the policy of pretence—professing to give to Ireland an extension of the privileges ment. But why recapitulate facts known to every Irishman? Simply because there are daily new accessions to the ranks of readers and order to learn the duties of the future--who must take to heart the fact that well indeed would it have been for Ireland if, instead of having her ears tickled and comforted so long with specious and empty principles of British equality and that sort of stuff, tyranny, open ard advised, had been persevered in. It would, long ere this, have aroused the chivalry of the Irish character to the assertion of Home Rule in its truest signification. But this was not the policy of England. Even now she tries to corrupt by her promises what she has degraded by

her oppression.

There is much to foreid despair notwithstanding this "desperate condition" described by the English Whig organ. At home, there is an organization which—as a means to an end—we accept with hopefulness and sustain in trust; abroad, notably in America, there is sympathy, and—something more; and the very violence of the crisis in which we are plunged may itself contribute to work out our redemption. English people have ere now been taught the results of misgovernment in their dearest and most important possessions. Irish landlords have been made to feel that they cannot propriests are exhibiting a recognition of the fact that their legitimate place is in the van of national effort—and the Irish people at home and abroad are beginning to realize a better sense of the results of distrust and division in their own ranks. These are advantages; and if they do not lead to a brighter future it will be because the lesson taught by long experience and the opportunities afforded by pressing calamities, shall once again be insanely neglect-

From these premises we may draw some practial inferences shortly.—Dublin Irishman.

THE SHEPHERD'S CHIEF MOURNER.-Donald THE SHEPHERD'S CHIEF MOURNER.—Donald MacDonald, who had been a shepherd for some years with Mr. Sutherland at Tannachy, near Fochabers, died lately, and left a favorite collie, which appears to have been devotedly attached to his master. When Donald was lying in his coffin, the faithful dog was observed to stand up coffin, the faithful dog was observed to stand up and place his paws on the edge of the coffin. He gazed for a considerable time on the face of his deceased owner, as if taking a final farewell, and singular to say, he accompanied the funeral procession to the burying-ground at Chapelford, in the Enzie—a distance of four miles from his master's residence. Two day's after, the poor discousolate animal was observed scraning upon disconsolate animal was observed scraping upor the grave, and the mould had been so far cleared out that the coffin was exposed. The devoted collie was removed with difficulty, and he has since then formed an uncommon attachment to

J. D. Cusheon's Column. WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

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te proprietress. Apply to jly19tf JD CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st. BUTCHER SHOP—Half interest for sale at a low J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

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This pleasant wayside resort is situated on the Ocean Seach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the route where parcies taking the drive can procure The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12% cents.

#### THE RISING W OF 13'98.

With an Account of the Volunteers, French Alliances and Expeditions.

(Continued from our last number.) CHAPTER XVIII.

COLD-BLOODED MASSACRE AT THE CUBBAGH-RIS-ING IN WEXFORD—AFFRAYS AT OULART HILL, ENNISCORTHY, BUNCLODY—WALPOLE DEFEATED -STATE OF THE COUNTRY,

At the Curragh of Kildare, on the 28th of May, General Dundas having sent to Dublin for leave and obtained it, received one Perkins, along with 3,000 peasants, into a surrender, who deliv- 30th of May. ered up 13 cart-loads of pikes. On the 31st of May, Major-General Sir James Duff having made a rapid march from Limerick with 600 men, to open the communication of the metrop- The Anglo-Irish government, having received olis with that quarter, received intelligence of a information of the intended attack on this town large body of men assembled at a place called had sent forward Colonel L'Estrange on the 30th Gibbet Rath, on the Curragh, for the purpose of May to defend it. The garrison amounted of surrendering, to which they had been admitto about 500 Irish mercenaries, of which 300 MERCHANT TAILOR. ted by General Dundas. "Unfortunately," says were King's County militia, and the rest yeomen Gordon, "as the troops advanced near the insur- and volunteer lovalists. The insurgents having gents to receive their surrendered weapons, one divided into two parties, attacked the town, and of the latter foolishly swearing that he would were soon left in possession of it by the retreat not deliver his gun otherwise than empty, dis- of the military. Instead of pursuing the retreatcharged it with the muzzle upwards. The soling garrison, the people proceeded to plunder diers instantly pretending to consider this as an the town, and having drank freely of that act of hostility, fired on the unresisting multi- damned whiskey, the military returned back tude, who fled with the utmost precipitation, again, and killed near 200 of them. "This and were pursued with slaughter by a company victory," says Gordon, "was of no small impor of fencible cavalry, denominated 'Lord Joce- tance, as their conquest of Bunclody would lyn's foxhunters; but for a dispetch which ar-have opened a way for the Wexfordian rebels Tobin. rived from General Dundas, recalling the cowardly soldiers, a far greater number of the un- inhabitants, to co-operate with those of Wickhappy people would have been butchered."

pers gave out that the peasantry had fired on stanced, have given great embarrassment to the troops. "But the truth," says Gordon, administration." ought to be related without respect of person or party. The affair is well known to have been from Dublin through Wicklow, arrived at Gorey otherwise; and the rebels were crowded in a with 1500 men, which being divided into two place neither fit for defense nor escape—a wide divisions, Loftus took the command of one, and trary to their established modes of war." According to Mr. O'Kelly, Duff ordered the credulous peasants to throw their pikes in a heap, on Gorey, fell in with Walpole's division, and then to kneel down, and beg the English king's in a few minutes shot Walpole through the head, pardon; all which orders were complied with though quite contrary to the terms granted. A dead silence having then ensued, Duff instantly thundered out, "Charge, and spare no rebel." themselves on all sides. The horror of the diers lying dead and naked, he retreated to Carthe scene was indescribable. Mr.O'Kelly after- low, wards adds:--"The number of victims who fell beneath these murderer's murdering swords was 325. In one street alone of Kildare town, dis-and the towns of Ross and Bunclody, or Newtant from the scene of slaughter about two Eng-lish miles, there were reckoned 85 widows the lish miles, there were reckoned 85 widows the following morning. This carnage outweighs in Wakefield, "the lady of the viceroy had fled to enormity every act committed on either side by England, and her departure acting like an elec- Staple & Fancy Dry Goods. the army or the people throughout the disasters tric shock, diffused a sensation of terror and of '98. The memory of it should never be dismay throughout the whole country. The effaced—it should instruct the warrior to spare, consolatory accounts of successes that were and the vanquished not to confide."

in the county Wexford. The case of this coun- was considered as an unanswerable proof that ty proves clearly that the Irish peasantry were government, whatever complacency they had goaded into insurrection, and the massacres of assumed, considered the issue as doubtful. ere got up purposely by the English government of that day from motives of policy and ex- same author, "had the rebels directed their pediency; for all writers agree that the United course northwards, Carlow, Wicklow, and Bray

thirty-two Irish counties — Wexford, without KEY, AND THE WANT OF A LEADER ACQUAINTED organization, or arms, or officers, and lying over WITH MILITARY TACTICS, ON THIS OCCASION SAVED against England, should have fought more gallantly than any others. Indeed, but for their drunkenness at Ross, all writers admit that the

English power was at an end. On Sunday, the 28th of May, a body of peasantry assembled on the hill of Oulart, about six miles from Enniscorthy, and ten from the town of Wexford. They were commanded by Father smash-up is to take place in eight years more. he had been ordained. One Colonel Foote advanced to attack Oulart hill with a body of Irish mercenaries, consisting of 110 North Cork militia, and two troops of yeomanry cavalry.

The cavalry proceeded round the hill to cut off The cavalry proceeded round the hill to cut off the rear, while Foote marched up the hill. The success of the inturgents was partly attributed to the address of a servant-boy, who advised the people to lie down and wait the close approach of the military till they came within a few yards. Father John now exclaiming that they must either conquer or die, the peasantry rushed forward with their pikes and destroyed Foote's force in an instant. Out of 110 men, Foote and only four others escaped. So close and sudden was the attack that the peasants only lost two killed and five wounded. "The number of the peasantry who shared in this victory," says Cloney, "scarcely exceeds the number of the slain militia; no doubt that the advantageous ground, the close quarters, and the formidable weapon, of which they made so good a use, contributed to their victory."

Having taken possession of Camolin, Father Murphy proceeded with increasing numbers to Enniscorthy, which the people attacked and stormed after a lively action, which lasted four hours. "The force of all arms," says Cloney, 'which defended the town, consisted of about 500 men, of which they lost in killed three officers and 80 men, and many wounded. The insurgents lost in the contest about 100 in killed and millions (in Prussia alone 7,950,679). men, of which they lost in killed three officers wounded." The people now moved on to the wounded." The people now moved on to the Three Rocks, two miles and a-half from Wexford, where they encamped. The garrison of Wexford consisted of about 1,200 men, all Irish mercenaries, either militia, yeomanry, or loyal volunteers. General Fawcet now advanced volunteers. General Faweet now advanced from Duncannon Fort to reinforce Wexford, and ses, and is not deserving of respect.

arrived at Taghmon, seven miles from Wexford. Having sent forward, on the 29th of May a detachment of 88 men and 2 howitzers, these were intercepted on the morning of the 30th by the people at the Three Rocks. After a smart tussle of a few minutes, the peasants killed, wounded, or took the whole lot, except five who escaped. Fawcet hearing of this when he was in bed made off to Duncannon again, and sent his family to England, having purposely detained the packet-boat two hours. The garrison of Wexford now retreated from that town, and set off for Duncannon Fort, committing great cruelties on their route. The people entered and took possession of Wexford on the

On the morning of the 1st of June an inde- MERCHANT TAILOR. pendent body of insurgents proceeded on a secret expedition to Bunclody or NewtownBarry. into the county of Carlow; the rising of whose low and Kildare, already in arms, must in the To justify this slaughter the corrupt newspa- state of the country as it was then circum-

Meantime General Loftus having set out plain, without hedge, ditch, or bog, quite con- Colonel Walpole, a vain boasting Englishman, led the other by a different road. The insurgents, on June the 4th, as they were marching seized three pieces of cannon, and after killing and wounding several, took some prisoners and routed the whole party. Loftus hearing the firing, pushed forward, and when he arrived on Havoc, consternation, and death now spread the field, finding Walpole and many of his sol-

The peasants were now in possession of all the county of Wexford, except Duncannon Fort, spread by the adherents of the Castle, were not On the 27th of May the insurrection broke out believed. Lady Cambden's quitting Ireland After the defeat of Colonel Walpole," says the Irish system had scarcely made any advances in must necessarily have fallen into their hands, and the capital would have been thrown into a It is singular that the people of one of the most critical situation. The effects of whis-

(To be concluded in our next.)

#### An old and Strange Prediction.

If the following prediction has any truth in it, we might all settle our accounts and pack up our duds for the other world, for the great John Murphy, who had resided in Spain, where he had been ordained. One Colonel Foote

> And accidents fill the earth with woe: Around the earth thoughts shall fly In the twinkling of an eye.
>
> The world upside down shall be,
> And gold be found at the foot of a tree. Through hills man shall ride, And no horse be at his side. Under the water man shall walk Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk, In the air men shall be seen, In white, in black, and green, Iron in the water shall float As easily as a wooden boat. God shall be found and shown In a land that's now not known. Fire and water shall wonders do, England shall at last admit a foe. The world to an end shall come In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

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#### Religion in Irish Politics.

[From the Irish National Magazine, Cleveland, O.]
Let us hope that the Catholic and Protestant people of the country (Ireland)—now that a wall of separation which kept them assunder for centuries is happily leveled forever, will unite in honorable and loving brotherhood to work out hand in hand, the regeneration of our country. Why should we not? We are all children of Ireland—children of the same mother equals dear to us country. Why should be a mother equally dear to us all. Why should we not join hands to raise her up and nourish her, and whee away the stains of long suffering from her face, and try to array her again in that moral hers. irish ner, and ury to array her again mer face, and try to array her again in atural beauty that once was hers.

Most Rev. Dg. Burler,

Most Rev. Dg. Burler,

Bishop of Limerick, Aug. 1869.

always the most useful field for the advancement of religion, because, when independent, men become and are religious, more through conviction, than through necessity. It is for this reason religious interests have so rapidly advanced in the United States,—in a ratio far in advance of the proportion of the increase of population, and in a much greater percentage than in any of the European countries. The cause is evident. Republicanism opens an ample, a clear field for all social or religious progress, which is only limitedly attainable under the centralizing influence of monarchy, which uses the tremendous influence of state which uses the tremendous influence of state religion to strengthen its hold on the imagination and allegiance of the people, and thus influence the timid or the doubtful to rest satisfied with their political condition, no matter how bad it may be. Wherever there has been a national religion, combined and identical with political organism, much abuse, detrimental to the impressiveness of religion, has resulted, because there was too much temptation to in-duce religious or other politicians to use re-ligion to secure power or prestige, from the close relationship between Church and State. Religion has always been the sufferer by political entanglements, while connecting religion with political interests has not proved the means of purifying politics. Politics and re-ligion are too widely diverging elements,—their union is ever in the interest of tyranny or of The only phase of politics that justifies mix-

ing therewith a religious influence, is, when circumstances require, an agitation, a movement for the right when not secured, of religious freedom—the right of the individual to worfreedom—the right of the individual to worship his Creator according to the dictates of his conscience. That secured, and undoubtedly fixed, religion no longer has a political bearing or interest, it becomes an individual question. Those who in a free country attempt to force religion or religious influences into politics, either have little respect for their religion, or have a doubt of its divinity, when they feel it absolutely necessary to maintain religions interests by combinations and influences of a very material and earthly kind. It is implying that religion would die out unless enforced ing that religion would die out unless enforced and perpetuated by legal means, and compulsion applied to prevent religious decay. Man is naturally religious, and the tendency to ma-terialism is due more to a study of what are deemed religious abuses and impositions, than a doubt of the soul's immortality or the exist-ence of an over-ruling Deity. Very few men are infidels—many are, however, made skeptics by the imprudence of excessive religious zeal force a religious phase into American, and par-ticularly into Irish politics, are laboring neither in the interests of America, of Ireland, or of religion. Some professing to be strong friends of Irish nationality are and have been opponents of the adoption or continuance of active practical measures that promises to ensure the success of the national movement. The reason given is, that such movements are detrimental religion to have Ireland free, its people happy lively. and prosperous, instead of being miserable and with a bitter experience of all the social evils incident to expatriation by those who have had to exile themselves thousands of miles from Ireland to be permitted to live-and to say that Irishmen would or are disposed to sacrifice or ignore their religious convictions, under an improved political condition, or in making efforts to effect it, is a very slender form of admiration for past devotion to religion, and their struggles for religious liberty.

The Irish National movement for indepen-

dence is, must be, and has been, purely a po-litical movement. It is not a religious move-ment, nor can it be, because Irishmen are of different religions though all Irish. The national movement is neither a Catholic, a Protestant, nor a Socialist one—it is purely, broadly, Irish, and therein consists its chief element, and prospect of success. The only regretful epoch in the sad chronicle of Irish history, is where religious preference influenced the Irish people accept, and to fight for a miserable English to accept, and to fight for a miserable English king-who deserved to lose his crown for pusilanimity,—if for nothing else, and the result of this wonderful politico-religious stroke, was the subsequent enactment of the penallaws, by the successful party. The bright periods of Irish history that glorify the melancholy record, which we should love to reflect upon, are those where Irishmen, Catholic and non-Catholic, united, as in '82, to declare Irish nationality, subsequently in '98 for independence, and afterwards for emancipation, for repeal, and latterly, for complete freedom.

nize not, nor are they recognized by elergymen, but every Irish political manifestation or feel-ing is supposed to need formal religious sanc-

Fenian, and I will show you one who has lost his faith,"—an outrageous calumny—and one proved so at the time by clergymen. Latterly he has condescended to compliment fieland on its retentiveness of the "Faith," at the expense of all the other countries in Europe. Yet there have been several scores of thousands of Fenians in Ireland. They either had little influence, and therefore it was unnecessary for the archbishop to brand them as infidels, or as bad, or if they had influence, (as they certainly had, as results prove,)—the fact that an English Archbishop can acknowledge that the Irish, despite their political differences or agitations, lack not religious constancy, is proof that his political opinions are not always controlled by religious charity, but rather subservient to his national prejudices and interests as an English monarchist.

It will be said religious influence, politically

applied, may be usually on the side of the people. It has not been. Mistakes will be made politically by the most pious and sincere, and religious influence may be, as it has often been, exerted on the side of the oppressor, and not of the oppressed. In that case, what danger lies, which can only be avoided by the attention of the oppression of the opp that are certain to improve their condition are unquestionably right.
All means of effecting a political change in

Profession of extreme or exclusive religious reland and in the interest of the Irish people, devotion, is no more certain as a test of earnestness, at all times, than is a demonstrative and with manhood, and it certainly must be nestness, at all times, than is a demonstrative profession of patriotism ample proof of such a fact. That form of government that permits the largest individual liberty and protection, is always the most useful field for the advancement of religion, because, when independent, ment of religion, because, when independent, and are certainly now competent, to act in Irish political matters with a manly dignity, self-sacrifice and high-toned honor, unsurpassed

Take six pounds of ripe tomatoes, sprinkle with salt and let them stand a day or two, then boil and pass through a colander, then add half a pint of vinegar, a teaspoonful each of cloves pepper, ginger, and cinnamon, and boil one-third away. Bottle tightly and shake well be-

[From the Commercial Herald.]

#### Commercial and Financial Matters.

The wet season is now upon us. As we write the rain comes pouring down in good earnest, with every prospect of our having at least a three days' rain-storm. With nearly an inch fall of water at the close of November and that which is now falling, our farmers will be enabled to plow their upland and make all needed preparations for a very considerable Wheat plant. The season opens propitiously, and it is apparent that an unusually large breadth of land will be devoted to Wheat. Much virgin land will be broken up and tilled this winter. The high prices realized for the crops of 1873, and the light stocks of grain and Flour to be carried over, are very stimulating to land-owners, and we now have every assurance that an immense area will be sown with Wheat during the coming sixty days. The dry planted grain has already started vigorously in many large tracts of land in the valleys, and the prospects for good

crops are now cheering.

Increased attention will now be given to Cotton and Tobacco raising, both of them having proved profitable crops on this coast. Alfalfa seed has been largely purchased and many thousand acres will in future be devoted to this grass. The experiments thus far have been eminently satsfactory, and it promises to revolutionize the grazing bus ness of this coast, and thus release large tracts of virgin land heretofore given over to sheep grazing and turning the same over to the tillers of the soil. As yet but little attention has here been given to the raising of Flax, Jute, or Hemp, but the time is approaching when considerable and will be devoted thereto. It is claimed by some that Beet Sugar has been already proved a success on this coas and that this important interest is to be prosecuted with increased vigor the coming season. It would be strange, ndeed, if the soil in certain favorable localities in this

State could not be found adapted to its growth.

Our export trade in Wheat and Flour, chiefly to the United Kingdom, continues to be prosecuted with vigor.
A score or more of vessels are on the berth at all times and there is no prospect yet of its discontinuance. The crop holds out wonderfully well, and there is less question but that the surplus supply yet remaining in the hands of farmers inland unsold is much greater than has been generally admitted. Some, we know, have many thousand sacks stowed away in their granaries that is not to be marketed until it will bring 2½ \$ B, and present indications from abroad clearly point to its consummation at no very distant day. Wheat to day is now at the highest point of theseason, with light offerings and a continued good demand both from millers and exporters. French buyers are here in force, and they, with those purchasing for the religion. It certainly would be a benefit to United Kingdom, keep the market for breadstuff quite

> The merchandise exports by sea for the past week have been as follows: Hamilton for Cork carried 38,670 ctls Wheat, valued at \$90,100. Mary for Cork had 14,796 ctls Wheat, valued at \$36,500. Mathias Meyer for Queenstown had 16,745 ctls Wheat, valued at \$37,000. Alma for Queenstown had 27,684 ctls Wheat, valued at \$62,000. Chandos for Cork had 42,848 ctls Wheat, valued at \$92,000. North Star for Liverpool had 42,397 ctls Wheat, valued at \$96,000. Great Republic for China carried 5,270 bbls Flour, 1,006 cs Canned Republic for China carried 5,20 bils Flour, 1,000 cs (annea Fruits, 31 pkgs Ginseng, etc., valued at \$82,416; same for Japan had 570 bbls Flour, etc., valued at \$16,476. D, C. Murray for Honolulu had \$16 bbls Flour, 250 bbls Lime, 83 ctls Barley, etc., valued at \$23,964. Porpoise for Maruata (Mexico) carried 45,000 ft Lumber, etc., valued at \$7,249; same for Tahiti via Mexico had 25 bbls Flour, etc., valued at \$924. J. N. McCune for San José de Guatemala had 75 bbls Flour, etc., valued at \$2,397; same for Magdalena Bay had 50 bbls Flour 5 000 ft Lumber etc. valued at \$3 131 Total for the week, \$530,157 against \$648,945 for last week.

> FLOUR-Oregon continues to send us liberal supplies The steamship Oriflamme brought 1,872 hf sks and 1,446 qr sks, and we note the sale of 5,000 bbls Salem Mills for export upon private terms. The Golden Gate Mill is now running on an expert order for 10,000 bbls Extra for England. The Golden Age Mill has just dispatched its third cargo for the season to Central America—the Acera, for Punta Arenas, carrying 6,200 qr sks and 500 hf sks Extra Bakers', of very superior quality and order. A sale of 5,000 bbls Extra (country brand) is reported for export at \$6 50.
>
> The Great Republic for Hongkong carried 19,870 qr sks, 280 hf sks, and 162 bbls, chiefly Superfine. The same steamer also carried 825 gr sks. 400 hf aks, and 164 bbls to Japan. Sales include 4,000 gr sks Oregon, private. The market closes very firm at \$6 75@7 for best silk-dressed Extra; Bakers' and Family Extra, 26 25@6 50; Extra Superfine, \$6:

> Standard Superfine, \$5 50@5 75 \$ 196 hs.
> The following is a statement of the receipts of Domestic
> Produce in this market for the week ending Dec. 2d,

100000000000000000000000000000000000000						
Mariotes Machines Marches St. 18 25-	Nov. 26th, '73, Dec. 3d, '73,	July 1st, 1873, to Dep. 3d, "73.	July 1st, 1872, 160, 72, Dec. 3d, 72,	July 1st, 1871. Dec. 3d, 71.		
Flour, qreks Wheat, sks. Barley, sks. Oats, sks. Oots, sks. Oorn, sks. Rys, sks. Buckwheat, sks. Beans, sks. Bran, etc., sks. Hay, baies.	21,310 183,374 10,661 2,038 17,946 1,764  3,531 2,041 4,656	770,143 4,857,976 689,935 166,255 393,669 46,677 10,669 766 75,655 57,676 247,012	420,185 6,250,285 569,336 148,271 361,701 29,808 8,900 1,963 33,341 67,085 226,827	265,114 1,487,603 468,410 211,596 329,537 11,662 5,096 1,415 30,437 29,244 177,072		

strong within the range of \$2 2502 35 for good to choice; offerings light. The latest Liverpool quotations are for average California, 12s 4d@12s ed; club, 12s 6d@14s.

BARLEY—These is more tone to the general market,

owing to lessened, coast amplies. The present demand is not urgent, yet holders are firm, looking for improved prices ere long. Stocks are moderate. Choice Brewing at the close commands \$1 65, and for coast \$1 45. Sales for the week in lots of 5,000 sks Bay at \$1 50@1 62½; 2,500 sks choice do, \$1 65; 3,500 sks Coast in lots at \$1 40@1 42½@

45 B.cil; 2,000 sks choice Feed, \$1 52%.

OATS—Oregon is now sending to us free supplies. The
Mariano brought 409 aks and the Oriflamme 1,550 sks.

Transactions are quite limited; sales for the week in lots, ,500 sks, within the range of \$1 60@1 85 \$ ctl as extremes. CORN—The supply of old is running light, and the new s not yet merchantable. The market for the former is firm at \$1 50@1 55. Extra choice Bay sold at \$1 60 \$ ctl. firm at \$1.59@155. Extra choice Bay sold at \$1.50 pt ct...

COTTON—This year's crop will aggregate 756 bales; 10,000

Bs sold at 16%c. 74 bales shipped to Liverpool per Golden
Fleece of the California crop, weighing 31,633 he, and valued at \$6,337. The Staffordshire for Liverpool had 33 bales
Foreign, weighing 21,650 hs.

RYE—The demand exceeds the supply, with small sales,
in late 42,4562 by 38.

lots, at \$1 75/01 80 % etl. BUCKWHEAT-The offerings are light, and the demand mited. Sales small. Quotable at \$2002 35 \$ ctl. BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The mill price is now \$20@

620 B ton as extremes.

BEANS—There is a moderate demand. We quote Bayes,
24(62%; small White, 3%63%; Pea, 4c; Pink and Red.

234025c; Butter, 4045c. SEEDS—We quote Canary, in lots, 4045c: Timothy, 800 lot: Alfalfa, 20c: Red Mustard, 263c; White do, 15602c. HOPS—The market is now fully stocked and held at 269 375c. No transactions of movent to record. Eastern advices are less encouraging. Heavy imports from Bremen have lessened prices and caused a duliness.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to the trade is yet

\$32 50, less the customary discount.

HONEY — The market is fully supplied with strained Prices are merely nominal—say 8@130, according to quality.

Comb is in fair supply, quotable at 20@250 for choice.

There is a large quantity of dark Comb here, for which there is no demand at any price. Strained in 2-b cans is worth \$3 50: Comb in 2-b cans, \$3 50@4 B doz. Consider able shipments East by rail have been made to Chicago and St. Louis during November, and with a fair-degree of suc-

BEESWAX-Very quiet. Good stock on hand, but no inquiry. Can be bought at from 25c to 30c. HIDES—The market for Dry is quiet within the range of 16@17c, prime city slaughtered steer Wet Salted sell at

TALLOW-The market is very firm, with sales of 15,000 hs crude in lots, 7%@8c, closing strong with an upward LEATHER — Sole and Rough has declined about 10 % b

within the past month. Business is fair, though without marked activity. The decline in prices is in sympathy with the Eastern market. Prices favor the buyer. The pros-pect for tanners is poor for the coming season. Shipments for the month have been quite light, with little better 26c; Rough, 22@23c % b.
POTATOES—Receipts from Humboldt since our last

have been light and prices have advanced, and sell at \$1@ 10: Pigeon Point, 90c@\$1 65: Bodega, 90c@\$1: Lakeville and Petaluma, 75@90c. ONIONS—Choice, \$1 87%@2; common, from \$1 25@1 50 \$

CATTLE-Meat of all kinds abundant and cheap. Beef is plenty, selling by the quarter at 4@7c, though there is a large amount of poor Beef selling much lower. Calves, plentiful at 5@7c. Mutton, 6@6½c. Lambs, scarce, 7@8c. Hogs on foot are plenty and active at 4%@5%c for live, and

nessed, 7@71/c. the latter price for small hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—The late rains have helped pasurage a little, and choice fresh roll Butter is in better turage a little, and engine freen roll Butter is in better supply, and prices have eased off about 5c from last week's quotations. Rastern Butter is very alow of sale; no choice in market, while inferior grades are not wanted; quotable at 16@22½c for fair to good firkin and tub. Cheese is in fair stock; no large transactions to report, although there is a fair jobbing trade. Fresh Roll is jobbing at 55@60c for ex-Tar choice; ordinary to fair, \$2040c. Pickled Butter is in good supply, selling readily at 30@35c. California Cheese, 13@17c, the latter for choice Dairy: Eastern Cheese, 14@16c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are more plen tiful at 45@46c for choice lots. 2,500 doz. from Oregon, received per last steamer. quotable at 37%c. Market over stocked with Eastern, selling at 30@321/2c for limed; fresh are quotable at 37%c. About 30,000 doz Eastern now

POULTRY AND GAME-The supply is abundant, and the market very dull, with lew rates. Prices at date: Hens and Roosters, \$6 50@7 50, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, \$3@4; large, \$4@5; Ducks, tame, \$7@9; Geese, tame, 25@2 50 % pair: Turkeys sell at 18@200 % b: Hare, \$1 50@2; Wild Duck, small, \$1 50@2; large, \$3@3 50; Quail, \$1 75@2 00; Venison, 5@6c; Snipe, common, 75c@\$1; English, \$1 50.

WOOL-There is an improved demand, with considerable inquiry for choice Fall. Eastern advices are more encour-aging. Sales for the week approximate 500,000 hs, about ually divided between burry and choice fleece. We quote burry, 10@12%c; medium. 14@16c; shipping grades. 16/018c; choice, 20c; extra choice Northern, selections, held at 22 %c. Stocks large, and while the demand is not really very active, still considerable is being taken up at fair prices, when the depression of the past months or six weeks is considered. Swallow for New York takes 800 bales. FRUIT-The market is well supplied with Oranges. A consignment of Los Angeles Oranges, the first of the season, came to hand by the Orizaba, but on account of the quantity of Mexican and Tahiti in market, they are not reeived with much favor, being rather green and sour; they are held at \$2@3 \$ hundred. Apples and Pears are very plenty. Grapes are nearly out of market. Los Angeles Lemons are coming forward by each steamer. We quote Apples, choice, \$1@ 1 50 \$ box; common, 50@75c \$ box. Pears, Winter Nellis, \$1@1 50 P box of 50 and 60 Bs; common, 75c P box. Quinces, \$1 75@2 P box. Grapes, Morocco, 10@15c P B; Fiaming Tokay, 8@10c: Rose of Peru, rocco, 10(3150 % B; Flaming Forsy, 36(100; Rose of Feru, 60(70; Black Hamburg, 60(70; Muscats, 10(12/50; Mission, 40(60, Plums, 50(80 % B. Figs, 40(50 % B. Oranges, Mexican, \$30 % M. Lemons, Los Angeles, \$30 % M; Sicily, \$12 (0)14 % box. Cranberries, Eastern, \$16(2)16 50 % bbl; British 1914 p DOX. Cranberries, Eastern, \$16@16 50 p bbl; British Columbia, \$13@13 50 p bbl. Limes, \$1 50@10 p M. Bananas, \$2@4 p bunch. Pine Apples, \$5@6 p dox. Pomegranates, \$6 p b. Cocosnuts, \$6@3 p 100. Dried Fruis-Apples, \$6@7c p b in sacks, 7@8c in boxes; Plums, \$48c, pitted 16@18c; Raisins, @12%c; Figs. \$@10c; Figs. white.

subsequently in '98 for independence, and afterwards for emancipation, for repeal, and latterly, for complete freedom.

Considering that the Irish national movement is purely political, it appears peculiar that such specula efforts are made to give spiritual rules to a non-religious matter. No other country in Europe is or has been troubled or confused by such confounding of two uninterfering interests.

In France, in Spain, in Germany, in Poland, in England even, political combinations recognized by elegions and the very Irish political manifestation or feeling is supposed to need formal religions sanction or disapprobation.

Some time sago an English Archbishop, a pure true Englishman in politics, said, "Show me a feninar, and I will show you one who has logst his element of the time by charge of the theory of the same of the recognized of the effect of the latter of the same of the recognized of the effect of the latter of the same of the recognized of the effect of the latter of the same of the recognized of the effect of the latter of the same sago an English Archbishop, a pure true Englishman in politics, said, "Show me a female and the limb by clergymen. Latterly he has condescended to compliment Ireland on the recognized of the effect of the same of the same of the recognized of the effect of the same of the recognized of the effect of the same of the recognized of the effect of the same of the recognized of the effect of the same of the recognized of the effect of the same of the same of the recognization of the same of

FINANCIAL AND IN DEVITE

We have no change to report as to the condition of our local money market. Funds are abundant enough for all legitimate requirements, with a very narrow margin for speculative operations. Quite an active demand exists for its use, which is pretty clear proof that business is not flagging. Rates are firm at 1@1½ per cent. per month in commercial, and 10@12 per cent per year in the savings banks. At present writing (December 3d), we are having a heavy rain-fall, which is much needed. Should this prove a wet season, California will next year reach a condition of unprecedented prosperity, provided no special calamity overtakes us. Years ago we ventured to predict, that, after the transcontinental railroads should be in a condition to furnish easy and rapid tran sit, California would become the wintering resort of thousands at the East who were in the habit of hibernaing in southern Europe or the isles of the Atlantic. It is now clear that the prediction will be verified, and it is also probable that the deep distress which has overtaken so many of our Eastern brethren, by reason of th late financial panic, will eventually redound to our adpassing the remainder of their lives in a more favored and less rigorous portion of the Union.

General duliness prevails in the real estate market but although there is an entire absence of speculative purchasers, the number of permanent investors on moderate scale has increased. In November there were 257 sales, of an aggregate value of \$1,085,647. The mortgages were 157 in number, and \$708,214 in value; and the releases 120 in number; and \$493,526 in value. In reference to the late decision of the Supreme Court on the subject of taxing mortgages, the San Francisco Real Estate Circular holds the same opinion with ourselves It says that the court only succeeded in making confuion worse confounded.

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